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C. B. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Selected Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 18, 1871. NO. 306.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Disarmament of the National Guard.

Alsace Customs Question Troublesome.

The Court Martial at Marseilles.

Progress of the Cholera in Russia.

European Russia Entirely Overrun by the Disease.

The Court Martial at Marseilles.

MARSEILLES, September 16.—The court martial today sentenced the agent of the Internationalist party to a term of imprisonment at Paymis, and certain soldiers are to be shot for passing over to the insurgents on the 4th of April.

The Swedish Parliament.

STOCKHOLM, September 16.—The Swedish Parliament have appointed committees on the bill for the reorganization of the army. The Upper House favors, while the Lower Chamber opposes the bill.

Eugenie in Madrid.

MADRID, September 16.—The Empress Eugenie has arrived in the city.

The Late Dublin Riots.

DUBLIN, September 16.—A meeting is to be held on Sunday to take steps for the prosecution of the police for dispersing the recent mass meetings at Phœnix Park.

The Cacological Congress.

FLORENCE, September 16.—The Cacological Congress has commenced its sessions in the city of Udine.

Disarmament of the National Guard.

LYONS, September 16.—A proclamation appears today announcing the disarmament of the national guard. All arms in the possession of the guard are, required to be surrendered within two days. Fines and imprisonment are to follow the failure of compliance with the proclamation. Regular troops will replace the national guards as fast as they are disarmed.

The *Official Journal* announces that the disarmament of the national guard is proceeding with the utmost tranquility in the departments.

Thiers announced to the Assembly this afternoon that the report of the committee on the German Convention would be ready for submission at the evening session of the assembly.

The Alsace Customs Question.

VERSAILLES, September 16.—The Alsace customs question proves to be troublesome. One committee having charge of the Alsace bill is known to have a majority opposed to it. Thiers visited the Committee to-day, however, and it is hoped he has arranged the whole matter satisfactorily. Fears are entertained that unless the customs question is quickly settled the entire trade of Alsace will go to Switzerland instead of France.

France-German Customs Treaty.

VERSAILLES, September 16.—The Assembly has just accepted, by a majority of 500 votes, the customs treaty concluded between France and Germany.

Wages to be Advanced at New Castle—Roumanian Financial Difficulty to be Settled.

LONDON, September 17.—It is reported that the employers at New Castle have agreed to increase the wages.

The small-pox is disappearing from Weymouth.

The *Observer* has a special telegram from Bucharest, stating that the German bankers and the Roumanian Treasury Department are ready to settle, and a satisfactory adjustment of the financial difficulty is considered certain.

Victor Hugo Ill—Colonists Giving Up Their Arms—Inauguration of the Mont Cenis Tunnel.

PARIS, September 17.—Marshal Canrobert has established his headquarters at Bourgeois. The National Guards at St. Etienne have quietly delivered up their arms.

Many petitions for the dissolution of the Assembly are coming in from Lyons.

The races at the Bois de Boulogne, which commenced again to-day, were well attended.

Victor Hugo is ill with a bronchial catarrh. His condition is such as to occasion alarm.

The Mont Cenis tunnel was inaugurated to-day by the French and Italian Ministers and local authorities of both countries. After meeting and congratulating each other, the party embarked in a gaily decorated train, at Bardouecche, and passed through the tunnel to Mondovi, making the transit in twenty minutes.

Queen of Denmark to Visit Greece.

ATHENS, September 17.—The Queen of Denmark is expected to arrive here shortly.

The Journey of King Amadeus.

MADRID, September 17.—Don Espartero has placed his hotel at Logrono at the disposal of King Amadeus during his progress through the province.

The Markets.

LONDON, September 16, 2 P. M.—Consols 93¼. Bonds —5-20s of '62, 93¾; do '65, 89¾; do '67, 92¾; 10-40s 90½.

PARIS, September 16.—Rentes 57 francs 92 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, September 16.—Cotton firm; middling upland 9¾d. Breadstuffs unchanged. Cheese 52s.

Progress of the Cholera in Russia.

NEW YORK, September 16.—A correspondent writing from Berlin, August 31, says that the most melancholy intelligence still comes from Russia concerning the progress of the cholera in that country. The disease does not seem exhausted of its virulence, though in some places there was a slight diminution of the number of deaths. European Russia is entirely overrun by the disease. Destitution and uncleanliness are the busy handmaids everywhere of the disease in Russia. Large portions of the people's food consists of sour, half fermented eatables and drinkables. A comprehensive change must be made before the normal state of health can be attained or the disease kept in check.

The cattle plague is reported to be again appearing in southern Russia.

WOUNDED BY A BULLOCK.

Anthony Wolf, of Rostraver Township, Wounded by a Bullock at West Newton.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WEST NEWTON, PA., September 16, 1871.

MESSRS. McLaughlin and Stentiner, butchers in this place, were trying to drive a bullock to the slaughter house this afternoon, when the animal became frightened and enraged, and broke away from them several times. Mr. Anthony Wolf, a farmer from Rostraver township, volunteered to assist them. They succeeded in getting it near the slaughter house, when it again broke away, knocked Mr. Wolf down and trampled upon him, and severely if not fatally injuring him internally. Only a few months since two of our citizens met with violent deaths in a similar manner. Is it not high time something was done to prevent the cruel practice of driving these animals through our streets.

POLITICAL.

New York Republican State Convention.

UTICA, September 16.—Roscoe Conkling, E. A. Baker, and J. L. Addington, have been chosen delegate to the Republican State Convention. Resolutions were adopted in favor of Grant, Senator Conkling and the regularity of the Republican party of New York city. A contesting delegation is made up from the district.

The *Tribune*, referring to the fact that the Custom House Collector Tom. Murphy is dissatisfied because the regular Republican Committee of the city has not disbanded at the call of his State Committee, says that said Murphy is the real head of the Custom House Committee here, and the source of nearly all the trouble in local organizations.

The Massachusetts Gubernatorial Contest.

BOSTON, September 17.—A letter will appear from Harvey Jewell to-morrow withdrawing his name as a candidate for Governor.

MR. GREELEY IN MINNESOTA.

Ovations at Minneopolis and St. Paul—The Great Farmer Overwhelmed by the People.

Hon. Horace Greeley reached Minneopolis, Minnesota, on the 14th. All along the route from Oshkosh and Madison, Wisconsin, he was greeted by the people, many of whom forced their way into the cars to shake hands with him, and to such an extent did this ceremony indulged in that Mr. Greeley's hand became much swollen and quite painful. His reception at the fair grounds was a most flattering one. The exhibition, it is stated, was quite a small affair, being largely made up of human monstrosities. The managers arranged to draw an immense audience by means of Mr. Greeley, and succeeded admirably. Never before on any similar occasion had so many people been drawn together in that State. When Mr. Greeley rose and faced the multitude he was greeted by prolonged cheers, and hailed as the "Minnesota farmer's candidate for President." After he had concluded his address the crowd made a break for the carriage in which he stood. They surrounded it forty feet deep, and pushed and crowded in an excited manner for the honor of taking his hand. He stood up and bowed to all, but they only pressed more and crushed in the closer. Finally a break was made for the pole of the carriage, and fifty strong arms placed it up and would have pulled the philosopher heard around the race track had he not made a piteous appeal for them to desist. He got out of the carriage, and after much effort obtained a more comfortable situation.

At St. Paul on the following day, Mr. Greeley's reception was no less enthusiastic. There he delivered an address at the fair grounds, and began it with an explanation of a remark he made six years ago, viz.: "I should like to live in Minnesota were it not for one thing. You will never be able to raise apples." This prophecy the people had proven false by collecting some of the finest apples in the State, and hanging over the banner inscribed with Mr. Greeley's words, uttered so long ago. When Mr. Greeley saw it he denied the soft impeachment. He thinks he did not say any such a thing. He may have made such a remark carelessly, but not as a prediction. He rejoiced in the success of the Minnesota farmers in apple growing, and didn't know but Minnesota may produce oranges at some future time. He regretted that the apple had not done better. He wished the State could grow peaches as well as Arkansas. He feared she never could. His entire address was on agricultural matters, and was listened to with the deepest interest.

The St. Paul *Dispatch*, in an article on the next *President*, declares for Mr. Greeley, and says: "With his mature years and ripened mind, Mr. Greeley would not only surpass most of our Presidents in point of ability, but would be the peer of any man who has filled that office since the formation of the Republic. Such are the sentiments held here. Mr. Greeley carries with him to the heart of every Minnesotian and the love of every farmer for hundreds of miles around."

THE Philadelphia *Telegraph* is of opinion that the recent removal of George F. Tredaker, cashier of the United States Mint, after more than twenty years of continuous and faithful service, during which he has received, paid out, and faithfully accounted for hundreds of millions of dollars, is one of those hasty and ill-considered abuses of political power which inevitably tend to a demoralization of the public service.

INFAMOUS TAMMANY.

Friends of Connolly in Council.

All the Thieves Equally Responsible

ANOTHER FRAUD UNEARTHED

Secret Consultation of the Leaders

Havemeyer-Connolly Correspondence.

Dismissal of Deputy Comptroller.

The Germans Denounce the Corruptionists

ALL QUIET AT CITY HALL.

NEW YORK, September 16.—There has been comparative quiet about City Hall to-day. No intimations were given that the resignation of any officials would be tendered.

COMPTROLLER CONNOLLY'S FRIENDS IN COUNCIL.

A preliminary meeting of about two hundred of Comptroller Connolly's friends was held this evening to prepare a public demonstration in his favor. Thomas Daly was appointed Chairman. The only speakers were ex-Coroner Gover and Peter McCony, of the *Irish People* newspaper, both of whom expressed faith in the integrity of Connolly. They blamed Judge Barnard with making a distinction between the defendants, and declared that all the defendants stood shoulder to shoulder. Resolutions were passed to the effect that singling out the Comptroller to be sacrificed was the result of a conspiracy of tricky members of the Board of Apportionment to screen the chief perpetrators; manifesting sympathy with him; that a torch light procession and mass meeting be held, the day to be named by a committee of one from each ward. A committee of seventy has been appointed to draft an address to the people of the State, advising them of the necessity of the new city charter.

CHARGED WITH THEFT.

The Recorder of Long Island City is accused by the Common Council of appropriating to his own use monies belonging to the city. He has been suspended from the position of Recorder, and a committee of seventy has been appointed to investigate the charges.

THE HOFFMAN-SWEENY FACTION.

Governor Hoffman is said to be desirous of having Sweeny continued in his position, while he is not unwilling to have Hall, Tweed and Connolly displaced. Sweeny is known to have been the originator of the present city charter, which has been a source of much corruption in this city. There is a strong sentiment against him among Tammany politicians, and though he was not formally arraigned in the Injunction suit, he is believed to be more responsible for the existing state of things as the other parties. It is thought he cannot escape the responsibility attaching his past connection with the ring party. The anti-Tammany Democrats will make strenuous efforts the coming fall to have the strongest and best men who are opposed to corruption returned for Legislative offices, and to this end they propose to act in harmony with the Republicans of the city.

THE CENTRAL TWEED CLUB

Last night passed resolutions eulogizing Tweed, expressing unbounded confidence in his personal and official integrity.

MOVEMENTS OF EX-SHERIFF O'BRIEN.

There are a great many associations being organized under the leadership of ex-Sheriff James O'Brien, who has been vigorously fighting Tammany for some time past. O'Brien is proposed as a candidate for the State Senate. He will be triumphantly elected, though he is in what has been hitherto a strong Tammany district. He is receiving the hearty support of the honest citizens of both parties opposed to the corrupting influences of the city government. The recent developments and the action against the Tammany Ring have done a great deal more to this vigilance, he having detected the claims of fraud in July last, and was the first cause of the peculations of the city rulers to be presented to the public. Mayor Hall has announced that the committee of citizens invited to act with the joint committee of the Board of Supervisors and the Board of Aldermen had prepared a report, in which they declare that it has been no over-issue of city bonds; that the debt of the city and county is just what the Mayor said it was in his recent message to the Board of Supervisors and Board of Aldermen.

MOVEMENTS OF THE GERMANS.

The German Republican Central Committee have issued an address in which they denounce the corruption of the city government and invite the Germans generaly to aid in the work of securing municipal reform. The Germans are said to be the importance of the situation, through their local organization, endeavoring to disseminate the principles of political reform throughout the State.

PRIVATE INTERVIEW.

Governor Hoffman had a private interview with Mayor Hall and Comptroller Connolly to-day, the result of which has not transpired. Governor Hoffman is not at his office to-day. He was engaged in consultation with his counsel and friends up town.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MR. HAVEMEYER AND COMPTROLLER CONNOLLY.

The *Times* to-morrow will publish the follow cor, respondence:

NEW YORK, September 16, 1871.

To Richard B. Connolly, Esq:

SIR: I have considered the questions which you have submitted to me, and to prevent possibility of misapprehension I desire to reduce my advice to writing. On the assumption of your innocence of the charges made against you, I do not consider the true interests of your office as your proper course. Your duty is to give every facility to the fullest investigation and authorize that you possess. In your answer to the request of Mayor Hall for your resignation, you have declared your readiness to meet charges which have been impeached, were supervised and approved by the superior vigilance of Mayor Hall; that explain responsibility for the bonds attached to you, that in his affidavit in the pending litigation these acts were ascribed to the Board of Audit. Even if you are conscious of having done wrong in your trust, you owe it to the community not to do another thing, but make every reparation within your power. To surrender your office into the hands of a confederate would be a breach of trust of the most flagitated in the transactions which excite the public distrust and alarm. He should be the nominee of the citizens now seeking to protect the people. In that way alone can he have the confidence of the public or command the confidence of the city. Fortunately the law affords a perfect solution of the case. By section 3, chapter 874, of the laws of 1870, it is provided that the Governor may appoint a deputy Comptroller, who shall, in addition to his other powers, possess and exercise and shall perform every duty belonging to the office of Comptroller whenever said Comptroller shall by written authority designate or authorize said deputy Comptroller to possess the power to perform the duty aforesaid. My advice is further to appoint Andrew H. Green such deputy Comptroller, to leave him to exercise the full powers of your office without conditions; without interference. With complete custody of all the books and papers belonging to your office; with the appointment of all persons whom he may think necessary to protect the public property and interests, and enable him to carry out the most searching investigation which the Committee appointed for that purpose. I have carefully considered the section I recommend. Mr. Green has a knowledge and experience of the affairs of the city, a most reliable character for integrity, no relatives which could mislead him, and is independent and strong in the public confidence. If you adopt my advice I shall stand on the accepting the disagreeable duty for the sake of the public interest.

Yours respectfully,

[Signed] W. F. HAVEMEYER.

Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer:

SIR: Acknowledging the kindness which dictated your note to me of this date, and considering the advice of the gentlemen, I have determined to accept with favor the advice it offers. In thus acting I am governed by a wish to relieve the several departments over which I preside to the confidence of the community and secure such an administration of the affairs of the city as to satisfy the just demands of the public. I have therefore appointed Andrew H. Green, the present incumbent of deputy Comptroller, believing his known character for ability and integrity, fortified by your approbation, will furnish abundant assurance that the financial administration of the city will be satisfactory, and will enable the deputy Comptroller to exercise the power vested by me once to discharge its obligations to the laborers upon our public works, for the payment of which the most meritorious claims of the city's creditors. Very respectfully, yours,

[Signed] RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
[Comptroller's Office.]

Mr. Andrew H. Green:

MY DEAR SIR: The office of Deputy Comptroller of this city, having become vacant by the removal of Richard A. Storrs, I hereby designate and appoint you, Andrew H. Green, Deputy Comptroller of the city of New York. I earnestly press upon you the acceptance of this office, to the end that the interests and affairs of the city, the condition of the public sentiment seem to demand that the important transactions of my department should be confided to one possessing the unbounded confidence of the public. In determining on this action, required by the present exigency, I have been guided by the advice of a gentleman whose respectability and prominence elevate him above all suspicion of unfair or interested motives. I am endeavoring to act with sincere regard to the public interest to the end it against unjustice sacrifices, and pursuing the authority and phraseology of the statute I hereby designate and authorize that you possess the power to perform all and every duty belonging to the office of Comptroller of the city of New York whenever I shall by my appointment to the first day of February, 1872. Very respectfully,

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
Comptroller's Office.

Mr. Richard A. Storrs:

MY DEAR SIR:—Circumstances which seem to me imperative require a change in the office of Deputy Comptroller at this date. They do not in the slightest upon your official rectitude, but regard only the public interest. With the kindest feeling towards you, I am obliged to say that your duty ends here. You will therefore please take notice that I hereby remove you from the office of Deputy Comptroller of the city of New York. Very truly, yours,

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

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The *Times* says editorially in regard to Connolly's appointment of Green: Even the *World* will find it a hard task to vilify Andrew H. Green, or to assert that he is not a proper man to be placed in Connolly's hands. Mr. Green, as we need scarcely say to our readers at a distance, is a Democrat; but he is a man who would be a credit to any party, and whose verdict we should be quite willing to accept as the word of honor. If Mr. Green was seduced by bad advisers, has lent himself to a skulking infringe to shield Connolly and prevent the appointment of a bona fide successor, like General McClellan or Mr. Belmont to the Comptrollership.

AT Edinburgh, Scotland, on the 2nd of August "The British Association for the Advancement of Science" began its forty-first annual meeting. During a conversation about the physical deterioration of the English race, Mr. Sewell pointed out, "That the cause of this alarming fact in the North of England had been traced to the immoderate use of tea. If any change in physique had come about, it was to a great extent owing to a change in the national beverages. He wished his friends, as a good, pure ale, or if they did not like that, good, pure milk, but he was afraid it would be a long time before they got these things in sufficient quantity and purity—[laughter]—to keep them all in good health."

On this side the water we are not in danger of falling into a correspondent fault. Our friends A to Z, say very little, and will work night and day to ward such a calamity from the American people. They now sell Cream and Oregon ale in casks and bottles.

ARIOSA COFFEE much finer flavored than Rio, and costs but one cent more. Flagar coffee much finer flavored than Java, and costs much less. Compons Philadelphia Mint, that some papers in other cities have been over anxious to explain, has been examined and proves to be all moonshine. The accounts are correct and so is the money."

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Counselors to Geneva Appointed

Caleb Cushing and W. M. Meredith

Organization of Alabama Commission.

New Claims of Great Britain.

Pay for Blockade-Runners Demanded

New Mexico Claimed by the Democrats.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 16, 1871.

Our Counselors at Geneva.

The selections of the State Department for Counsellors at Geneva are Caleb Cushing and William M. Meredith. The latter lives in Philadelphia, was Secretary of the Treasury under Taylor, is a lawyer of high standing, and was a long time United States District Attorney for Pennsylvania. The relations between Mr. Cushing and our arbitrator, Mr. Adams, are far from cordial; and on this account the appointment of the former is strongly objected to by many.

The Odd Fellows.

The Washington delegation to the Grand Lodge of the Order of Odd Fellows has left this city for the Chicago meeting.

The Universal Franchise Association

Of this district has organized for the fall campaign. This is the society that held such interesting meetings during last winter as to require the presence of the police to keep the audience quiet.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 17, 1871.

Early Organization of the Alabama Commission.

The English Commissioner, under the the twentieth article of the late treaty, is expected in Washington during the present week, and it is expected the Commission will be organized at an early day. It is to hear and decide upon the claims of citizens or corporations of either government against the other. At the time the treaty was under discussion, it was given out by the American members of the High Commission, as their understanding, that the twelfth article applied to property destroyed by our armies or illegally seized. It is now asserted that the English will claim pay for all captured blockade runners, and that they base the pretension upon the paragraph in Mr. Lincoln's proclamation of blockade, which declared that all vessels attempting to enter Southern ports should first be warned off, and if duly captured upon making a second attempt. It is held that these instructions were never revoked and never observed. The text of the proclamation in question is as follows: "If, therefore, any vessel shall attempt to violate such blockade, a vessel shall approach or shall attempt to leave either of such ports, she shall be duly warned by the commander of one of the blockading vessels, who will thereupon, on her register the fact and date of such warning; and if the same vessel shall again attempt to enter or leave a blockaded port, she will be captured and sent to the nearest convenient port for such proceedings against her or her prize as may be deemed advisable."

A Mistake of the Democrats.

It has been asserted by the Democratic press and speakers during the campaign that the War Department has sold twelve or fifteen million dollars' worth of condemned arms, and failed to make any return to the Treasurer for the same. No money in any form has been at the control of the Secretary of War to apply in his department as he sees fit, in addition to the regular appropriation. An inspection of the books of the Treasury Department will show, also, that no foundation whatever exists for the charge. These books show that the receipts from condemned stores from July 1st, 1865, to September 9th, 1871, amounted to $9,928,852 99. There was deposited in the Treasury to the credit of disbursing officers for the above sales to the credit of the Ordnance Department from July 1st, 1865, to September 9th, 1871, the amount in government depositories to the credit of disbursing officers from proceeds of sales, $267,214 99.

The Election in Texas.

A special dispatch from Santa Fe to the Democratic Committee, received to-day, claims the election of the Democratic delegate to Congress in that territory over the regular Republican and independent, and also that the Legislature is Democratic.

WASHINGTON, September 16, 1871.

ADMIRAL FOSTER.

Is still quite under the doctors, though he has improved considerably of late. He remains in-doors constantly, and lives nearly altogether upon milk, which by the way has become quite a favorite diet with physicians. He will not be well enough to go to New York and to receive the Russian fleet, which does he know what preparations, if any, have been made by the Navy Department for the purpose. He thinks we owe it to Russia to welcome this gentleman in a proper manner, and has written to that effect. American vessel has touched at a Russian port hospitalities have been showered upon the officers. If Admiral Foster is not well enough to go, he will do what he can under the circumstances. He is no longer in the service of the Administration, and his efforts, therefore, for the entertainment of his Russian Majesty will necessarily be limited. Still, as the Government of Russia has a Russian prince been allowed to enter a Republic. Why ? is a question too deep for me. Russia is certainly the most despotic and shifting war the two most tyrannical powers in the world, Russia and Turkey, should be the only ones to which it is not worthy of mention. Everybody at the White House is down with chills and fever, and had not the President had his family around him in your answer to the request of Mayor Hall for your resignation, you would have received the rings of the withdrawal which have been impeached, were supervised and approved by the superior vigilance of Mayor Hall; that explain responsibility for the bonds attached to you, that in his affidavit in the pending litigation these acts were ascribed to the Board of Audit. Even if you are conscious of having done wrong in your trust, you owe it to the community not to do another thing, but make every reparation within your power. To surrender your office into the hands of a confederate would be a breach of trust of the most flagitated in the transactions which excite the public distrust and alarm. He should be the nominee of the citizens now seeking to protect the people. In that way alone can he have the confidence of the public or command the confidence of the city. Fortunately the law affords a perfect solution of the case. By section 3, chapter 874, of the laws of 1870, it is provided that the Governor may appoint a deputy Comptroller, who shall, in addition to his other powers, possess and exercise and shall perform every duty belonging to the office of Comptroller whenever said Comptroller shall by written authority designate or authorize said deputy Comptroller to possess the power to perform the duty aforesaid. My advice is further to appoint Andrew H. Green such deputy Comptroller, to leave him to exercise the full powers of your office without conditions; without interference. With complete custody of all the books and papers belonging to your office; with the appointment of all persons whom he may think necessary to protect the public property and interests, and enable him to carry out the most searching investigation which the Committee appointed for that purpose. I have carefully considered the section I recommend. Mr. Green has a knowledge and experience of the affairs of the city, a most reliable character for integrity, no relatives which could mislead him, and is independent and strong in the public confidence. If you adopt my advice I shall stand on the accepting the disagreeable duty for the sake of the public interest.

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A RECENT report is referred to by the *North American* as follows: "The reported defalcation in the

Illness of Governor Geary.

We regret to state that Governor Geary has been quite ill for some days past, and sincerely trust that he may soon speedily restored to health and enabled to resume his official duties.—*Harrisburg Telegraph*, 16th.

THE RAILWAY TRACKS ON LIBERTY STREET.

Opinion of H. B. Swoope, Esq.

He Decides the Railway Company has no Right to Occupy the Street.

The following is a copy of the opinion read at the meeting of citizens held on Saturday afternoon, to which reference is made elsewhere in to-day's paper:

PITTSBURGH, September 12, 1871.

Alexander King, Esq., Chairman of Committee, &c.:

DEAR SIR: Sickness has prevented an earlier reply to your letter of the 2d inst. asking me to investigate the question of the removal of the railroad tracks from Liberty street and give you an opinion. I have given the subject such attention as my health permitted, and you have here the result of the investigation:

The title to the land occupied by that part of Liberty street now used by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as a freight railroad, was vested in the Penns by the cession of 1768, and was included in the warrant for the "Manor of Pittsburgh," issued 5th January, 1769, which was surveyed and returned 19th May, 1769. The Divesting Act, rendered necessary by the result of the Revolution, and passed 27th November, 1779, left the title of the Penns to the various "Manors" throughout the State undisturbed.

In 1784, the proprietaries, John Penn, Jr., and John Penn, determined to sell the "land within the Manor of Pittsburgh," and directed the portion between the rivers to be laid out as a town. This was done, the survey being completed by George Woods, Esq., and approved by Tench Francis, Esq., the Attorney in Fact of the Proprietaries, the 30th of September, 1784. Liberty street was thus laid out, set apart and dedicated to perpetual use as a public highway, by the owners of the fee, and not by the Commonwealth in its exercise of the right of *eminent domain*, as in ordinary cases.

In 1826, however, the Legislature passed an act declaring all streets, lanes and alleys within the city of Pittsburgh, which were laid out and appropriated by private persons for public use, public highways for every purpose, as fully as the other public streets within said city. This was an exercise of the sovereign power of the State, which made Liberty street on the same footing with all other public highways.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company was incorporated by an act of Assembly, approved 13th April, 1846. It was authorized and empowered to build a Road from Harrisburg west, "terminating at such point or points in, at, or near the city of Pittsburgh, as to the High Commission, as their understanding, that the twelfth article applied to property destroyed by our armies or illegally seized. It is now asserted that the English will claim pay for all captured blockade runners, and that they base the pretension upon the paragraph in Mr. Lincoln's proclamation of blockade, which declared that all vessels attempting to enter Southern ports should first be warned off, and if duly captured upon making a second attempt. It is held that these instructions were never revoked and never observed. The text of the proclamation in question is as follows: "If, therefore, any vessel shall attempt to violate such blockade, a vessel shall approach or shall attempt to leave either of such ports, she shall be duly warned by the commander of one of the blockading vessels, who will thereupon, on her register the fact and date of such warning; and if the same vessel shall again attempt to enter or leave a blockaded port, she will be captured and sent to the nearest convenient port for such proceedings against her or her prize as may be deemed advisable."

A Mistake of the Democrats.

It has been asserted by the Democratic press and speakers during the campaign that the War Department has sold twelve or fifteen million dollars' worth of condemned arms, and failed to make any return to the Treasurer for the same. No money in any form has been at the control of the Secretary of War to apply in his department as he sees fit, in addition to the regular appropriation. An inspection of the books of the Treasury Department will show, also, that no foundation whatever exists for the charge. These books show that the receipts from condemned stores from July 1st, 1865, to September 9th, 1871, amounted to $9,928,852 99. There was deposited in the Treasury to the credit of disbursing officers for the above sales to the credit of the Ordnance Department from July 1st, 1865, to September 9th, 1871, the amount in government depositories to the credit of disbursing officers from proceeds of sales, $267,214 99.

The Election in Texas.

A special dispatch from Santa Fe to the Democratic Committee, received to-day, claims the election of the Democratic delegate to Congress in that territory over the regular Republican and independent, and also that the Legislature is Democratic.

WASHINGTON, September 16, 1871.

ADMIRAL FOSTER.

Is still quite under the doctors, though he has improved considerably of late. He remains in-doors constantly, and lives nearly altogether upon milk, which by the way has become quite a favorite diet with physicians. He will not be well enough to go to New York and to receive the Russian fleet, which does he know what preparations, if any, have been made by the Navy Department for the purpose. He thinks we owe it to Russia to welcome this gentleman in a proper manner, and has written to that effect. American vessel has touched at a Russian port hospitalities have been showered upon the officers. If Admiral Foster is not well enough to go, he will do what he can under the circumstances. He is no longer in the service of the Administration, and his efforts, therefore, for the entertainment of his Russian Majesty will necessarily be limited. Still, as the Government of Russia has a Russian prince been allowed to enter a Republic. Why ? is a question too deep for me. Russia is certainly the most despotic and shifting war the two most tyrannical powers in the world, Russia and Turkey, should be the only ones to which it is not worthy of mention. Everybody at the White House is down with chills and fever, and had not the President had his family around him in your answer to the request of Mayor Hall for your resignation, you would have received the rings of the withdrawal which have been impeached, were supervised and approved by the superior vigilance of Mayor Hall; that explain responsibility for the bonds attached to you, that in his affidavit in the pending litigation these acts were ascribed to the Board of Audit. Even if you are conscious of having done wrong in your trust, you owe it to the community not to do another thing, but make every reparation within your power. To surrender your office into the hands of a confederate would be a breach of trust of the most flagitated in the transactions which excite the public distrust and alarm. He should be the nominee of the citizens now seeking to protect the people. In that way alone can he have the confidence of the public or command the confidence of the city. Fortunately the law affords a perfect solution of the case. By section 3, chapter 874, of the laws of 1870, it is provided that the Governor may appoint a deputy Comptroller, who shall, in addition to his other powers, possess and exercise and shall perform every duty belonging to the office of Comptroller whenever said Comptroller shall by written authority designate or authorize said deputy Comptroller to possess the power to perform the duty aforesaid. My advice is further to appoint Andrew H. Green such deputy Comptroller, to leave him to exercise the full powers of your office without conditions; without interference. With complete custody of all the books and papers belonging to your office; with the appointment of all persons whom he may think necessary to protect the public property and interests, and enable him to carry out the most searching investigation which the Committee appointed for that purpose. I have carefully considered the section I recommend. Mr. Green has a knowledge and experience of the affairs of the city, a most reliable character for integrity, no relatives which could mislead him, and is independent and strong in the public confidence. If you adopt my advice I shall stand on the accepting the disagreeable duty for the sake of the public interest.

Yours respectfully,

[Signed] W. F. HAVEMEYER.

Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer:

SIR: Acknowledging the kindness which dictated your note to me of this date, and considering the advice of the gentlemen, I have determined to accept with favor the advice it offers. In thus acting I am governed by a wish to relieve the several departments over which I preside to the confidence of the community and secure such an administration of the affairs of the city as to satisfy the just demands of the public. I have therefore appointed Andrew H. Green, the present incumbent of deputy Comptroller, believing his known character for ability and integrity, fortified by your approbation, will furnish abundant assurance that the financial administration of the city will be satisfactory, and will enable the deputy Comptroller to exercise the power vested by me once to discharge its obligations to the laborers upon our public works, for the payment of which the most meritorious claims of the city's creditors. Very respectfully, yours,

[Signed] RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
[Comptroller's Office.]

Mr. Andrew H. Green:

MY DEAR SIR: The office of Deputy Comptroller of this city, having become vacant by the removal of Richard A. Storrs, I hereby designate and appoint you, Andrew H. Green, Deputy Comptroller of the city of New York. I earnestly press upon you the acceptance of this office, to the end that the interests and affairs of the city, the condition of the public sentiment seem to demand that the important transactions of my department should be confided to one possessing the unbounded confidence of the public. In determining on this action, required by the present exigency, I have been guided by the advice of a gentleman whose respectability and prominence elevate him above all suspicion of unfair or interested motives. I am endeavoring to act with sincere regard to the public interest to the end it against unjustice sacrifices, and pursuing the authority and phraseology of the statute I hereby designate and authorize that you possess the power to perform all and every duty belonging to the office of Comptroller of the city of New York whenever I shall by my appointment to the first day of February, 1872. Very respectfully,

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
Comptroller's Office.

Mr. Richard A. Storrs:

MY DEAR SIR:—Circumstances which seem to me imperative require a change in the office of Deputy Comptroller at this date. They do not in the slightest upon your official rectitude, but regard only the public interest. With the kindest feeling towards you, I am obliged to say that your duty ends here. You will therefore please take notice that I hereby remove you from the office of Deputy Comptroller of the city of New York. Very truly, yours,

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

ANDREW H. GREEN'S REPLY.

The *Times* says editorially in regard to Connolly's appointment of Green: Even the *World* will find it a hard task to vilify Andrew H. Green, or to assert that he is not a proper man to be placed in Connolly's hands. Mr. Green, as we need scarcely say to our readers at a distance, is a Democrat; but he is a man who would be a credit to any party, and whose verdict we should be quite willing to accept as the word of honor. If Mr. Green was seduced by bad advisers, has lent himself to a skulking infringe to shield Connolly and prevent the appointment of a bona fide successor, like General McClellan or Mr. Belmont to the Comptrollership.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court, Judge Sterrett—General A. L. Pearson, District Attorney.

A number of surety cases were heard in this Court, Saturday, but as they possessed no public interest.

Johnson Poland, charged with desertion, had a hearing, and (as noticed elsewhere) the case was held over for one week.

The case of Edward McCann, charged with desertion, was dismissed at the cost of the prosecutrix, Ellen McCann.

The case of Wm. Jackson, charged with desertion, was dismissed at the cost of defendant, the prosecutrix not appearing.

CHARGE AGAINST A CONSTABLE.

Henry Farnan and Martin Gannon filed a petition asking for the dismissal from office of James McDonald, a deputy constable of the First ward, Allegheny. The grounds alleged for the dismissal are that McDonald was sent to the workhouse for thirty days for drunkenness and disorderly condu

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
GEN. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
GEN. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILLFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
J. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HYDE K. SAMPLE, Shaler.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
J. B. FLACK, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONERS.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
JAMES McGUNNIGLE, Chartiers.
TREASURER.
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.
CONTROLLER.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.
SURVEYOR.
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Patton.
POOR DIRECTOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

CITY TICKET.

MAYOR,
BENJAMIN W. MORGAN.
TREASURER,
CHRISTOPHER L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER,
ROBERT J. McGOWAN.

EX-COMMISSIONER McGEE was pardoned from the Workhouse by Gov. GEARY on Saturday. The application was based solely on the ground of humanity, it appearing conclusively from statements made by a number of well known physicians, whose representations will be accepted as conclusive, that his health was in so precarious a condition that confinement for a much longer period would cause his death, and that his restoration under the most favorable circumstances was extremely doubtful. The application was signed by the representatives of the Pittsburgh press almost in a body, and a number of prominent citizens. The fine of $2,000 was not remitted by the Governor, and has been paid. We believe that his action will be generally approved.

THE *Tribune* asks: "Shall we adopt the San Francisco plan or continue our own?" The "San Francisco plan" was summary but certain justice administered by a Vigilance Committee. "The air is murky now with ineffective threatenings; the ear is pained with impotent threats; but the wicked dynasty holds on and robs; public virtue is outraged, and pub ic decency defiled," says the *Tribune*. Although a Vigilance Committee would appear to be favored, the *Tribune* discourages the idea and says all that is needed is "an honest adaptation of the machinery of popular government." We believe that's what the San Francisco Committee called it.

A BOSTON newspaper supporter of BUTLER, declares that if he is made Governor of Massachusetts nothing can prevent him from reaching the Presidency; and it is thrown out by his friends with a reserve that is growing less as his Gubernatorial prospect improves, that this fight is only preliminary to a bold movement to capture the Republican Presidential Convention next year. And, curiously enough, he is styled "the administration candidate," and has the support of the Federal office-holders quite generally for Governor. The political puddle that has BUTLER for big fish is a curious affair of necessity.

JUDGE CHASE has left his Wisconsin health seeking retreat, proclaiming himself nearly as strong as ever and a Presidential candidate in earnest. His idea of the political prospect, as explained by himself, is as follows:

"I remark again that a strict adherence to the ancient principles of the Democratic party, and the principles of equity and justice which underlie the foundations of the Government, will secure the ultimate success of the national Democratic party, and result in the overthrow of less honest and more unscrupulous organizations."

In other words, if Mr. CHASE is the Democratic nominee it will be all right.

THE probabilities of the nomination of General BUTLER for Governor of Massachusetts appear to be growing. The Federal office-holders are said to be working for him as "the Administration candidate," and it is said, furthermore, that with this Mr. BOUTWELL is greatly dissatisfied, and that in the event of Mr. BUTLER'S nomination there will be a formidable bolt. He has proved himself a far more "ugly customer" than he was estimated. *Of course* as a plurality vote elects, the Democrats are growing in hopefulness that Mr. ADAMS will be the next Governor of the State.

THE way to prevent a surprise is to have every man at his post. A handful of armed troops may easil capture a hundred unarmed men. West Virginia recently voted on the subject of a Constitutional Convention, throwing about three thousand majority in favor of it. The total voting population of that State is 85,429; out of which number only 30,000, or a little more than one-third, voted on the Convention question, which was therefore called by a comparatively insignificant minority of the voters of the State. This is an illustration of the results of absenteeism at the polls. We are not discussing the question whether the Convention was desirable or not. We refer to it simply to show what may be accomplished by a minority, when the majority is listless and supine. California, Maine, Colorado, Wyoming and New Mexico have told us what sort of interest they feel in contributing to the ascendancy of Republicanism. Shall Pennsylvania speak with a more uncertain voice than they? The example of West Virginia should warn. The victories we have named should encourage. The gravity of the issues at stake should bring out every man. Let it be borne in mind that not a voter of the Democratic party but will be brought to the polls. Our duty is to see that he is met there by a Republican voter. But three weeks remain before the election. Democracy has no hope of success except in the apathy of Republicans. Shall the state be surrendered to the enemy by default?

IT is a somewhat noticeable fact that with the principal exception of the German Democratic press, whose opposition to Tammany appears to arise from that natural enmity which honest men feel toward thieves, the protest of such party organs as have seen fit to refer to the matter at all, has been almost wholly limited to pointing out the disastrous consequences which persistence in Ring corruption must entail on the party at large. The seal of disapproval is not set upon the practices of HALL & Co. because they are monstrous and villainous, but simply because they are ruining the political prospects of Democracy. According to this standard of morality the simultaneous violation of every commandment in the Decalogue would be a transgression of far less magnitude than the imperilling of Democratic success. To offend the eternal verities is a very trivial offense, but to incur public opprobrium is an unpardonable crime. The malefactors are not whipped for their measureless guilt, they are only bastinadoed for their stupid impolicy. The cry is not "Why did you lie and steal, "but "Why did you get found out?" This system of ethics may very likely result in making the breed of scoundrels still more adroit and cunning, but it will hardly have the effect of producing a race of honest men whose motto is—

"——Because right is right, to follow right
Is wisdom in the scorn of consequence."

WE have on more than one occasion referred to the substantial educational progress made by the colored people of the Southern States, as exemplified by the creditable examinations sustained by members of their race at the commencements of Atlanta University, Berea College, and other similar institutions in that section of the country. Another notable and gratifying circumstance in the history of their advancement, is the rapid progress they are making in mechanics, agriculture and the useful arts generally. The Middle Tennessee Colored Agricultural and Mechanical Association, now in session near Nashville, while of course its productions cannot compare in extent and variety with those of white associations of a similar character, is said to present a most creditable display in stock, textile fabrics and raw material, as well as in horticultural and pomological products. This is the first agricultural and mechanical exhibition ever organized and managed exclusively by colored people, and is therefore of importance as showing that the same quiet energy and persistence which are carrying them successfully over so many educational obstacles and barriers are also fast making them a most valuable constituent element of our composite productive society. It proves what we have so often before said, that all the black race needs is a fair field and no favor. One by one the foolish and bitter prejudices and hatreds borne of false views concerning their alleged idleness and incapacity are being put to shame. And yet these are the men whom Democracy would defraud of the rights and privileges of citizenship. These are they whose well earned claims to recognition as a people capable of taking care of themselves, and deserving a voice in the administration of the affairs of the country, that party utterly denies. Let the colored citizens of Pennsylvania remember that whatever of prosperity their kindred of Tennessee and other Southern States have achieved during the seven years which have elapsed since rebellious Democracy held them as chattels, not even owning themselves, has been owing directly to Republican enterprise and rule: and that whatever prospects of a brighter future lie before them is attributable to the same cause. How long do they think these favorable conditions would continue, should Democracy pass into the ascendant and the amendments by which their status is secured nullified according to programme?

GIVING IT UP!

The New York *Citizen* is edited by ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, a Democratic member of Congress. He was supported by Tammany last fall, and is fully orthodox in the party, except that he prefers honesty to rascality. And this is his confession, made in the *Citizen* of Saturday:

"There is but one chance for the Democracy—one means of escape from the hopeless position in which we are placed: we must vindicate the party's reputation for honesty. We are drifting, we are driving headlong, toward ruin and utter extinction. In two months our party will have ceased to exist, unless something is done to avert such fate. We have lost California, where there was every possibility of success; we have lost Maine, where there was little hope; *we shall lose Ohio, of course, and Pennsylvania and New York.* It seems that we shall lose every State in the Union—unless, perhaps, it be Delaware.

"It was always the boast of Tammany that it controlled the Democratic party of the country,—the remark was never truer than at this moment. Tammany is dragging the party down to the perdition it has earned for itself.

JUDGE BARNARD'S brave injunction against Tammany, forbidding TWEED, HALL, COSNOLLY and Company from proceeding any further in the issue of bonds or the raising of money, has made him extraordinarily popular. Like Lord BYRON, who on the morning after the publication of "CHILDE HAROLD" woke up to find himself famous, the name of the New York Judge who has had the pluck to do his duty in spite of the threats and the blandishments of the "highway robbers" whose nefarious trade his decision has brought to a close, has within a period of forty-eight hours become familiar as a household word all over the country. It is not necessary here to speculate on what may be the ultimate results of this injunction. Its chief value and significance consist in the fact that it is the death warrant of the Ring; showing that, strong in their iniquity as have been the conspirators, their frightful excesses have at last evoked a mightier power than they. The injunction disolves the infamous apportionment Board, composed of HALL, TWEED, CONNOLLY & Co., and restrains the Controller from raising money in any way in the name or on the credit of the city and county; from disbursing any money except for legitimate salaries and the current expenses of the city; or for using the money already levied or raised, for any other purposes than those for which it was destined. The order will probably cause some temporary inconvenience among laboring men who may thereby be deprived of their wages, but even this is preferable to the financial ruin in which the whole city would soon be overwhelmed had the operations of the thieves not been arrested as they were. Moreover, the sufferers will have the right to look to the men who have embezzled the funds placed in their hands to pay them. What will be the next step in the programme remains to be seen. Now that the people have gotten their enemy in their grip, however, they should make the work as thorough as HERCULES made his task of a similar character.

ABOUT this time look out for a chorus of Democratic assaults on the Administration, based on the confession of Major HONOR, the defaulting paymaster at Washington. This defalcation will be heralded from Dan to Beersheba as a legitimate specimen of the results of "Radical government," and appeals of the most frantic character will be made to the unterrified to displace from power the party under whose rule the crime (for crime it was) occurred. And since the people will certainly not learn it from any Democratic source, it is proper to state that Major HONOR was arrested by the Government the moment his guilt was discovered, and that he now lies in prison awaiting trial and punishment for the grave offenses with which he stands charged. Let the people contrast this prompt and impartial action of a Republican administration with the attitude of the Democratic party generally concerning the thousand-fold greater crimes of Tammany, and then draw their own conclusions as to which is the party of honesty, and most entitled to the confidence of the people. The unfaithful army officer is brought under the instant operation of the law—the thieves of New York have for years defied the course of justice, growing more insolent as they grew fatter upon the substance of the plundered people. Moreover the Republican press, without exception, reprobates the wrongdoing of Major HONOR, and demands that he shall be made to suffer the penalty; while as a general thing the Democratic press has been utterly dumb respecting the Tammany swindlers whose nefarious transactions have astounded the world. Furthermore, criminal as he was and is, HONOR has confessed his fault, made restitution to the full extent of his power, and expressed his willingness to suffer the most rigorous retribution; while HALL, TWEED, CONNOLLY & Company hang on to their ill-gotten gains with the grip of death, glory in their impenitence and in the number and variety of their villainies, and dispute every inch of the ground on which the battle is being fought that is to bring them to justice. Let the people of Pennsylvania remember these distinctions, and the respective standards of character and practice which they indicate.

IT is stated that Colonel THOMAS A. SCOTT, while in Richmond, recently, paid into the Virginia State Treasury $1,206,000 in State securities, on account of the State's interest in the Richmond and Danville Railroad; also, some $400,000 for the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

It is estimated that there is an average loss of two or three yards along the eastern coast of England, washed away by the sea every year, and that about thirty acres of land disappear annually between Spurn Point and Flamborough Head alone. There was once an important seaport called Ravenspurn on this coast, which returned a member to the Parliament of Edward I.; but in 1399 there was but little of it left, and at the close of the next century the ground on which it once stood had totally disappeared. Several villages which appear on old maps have been destroyed by the encroachments of the waves, and Kilnsea, which lost its church in 1826, is likely soon to be swept away altogether.

It depends wholly on the nature of the soil where tea grows, whether it shall be manufactured into green or black tea. By careful experiment it has been ascertained that the best black tea can be made only of those leaves that are grown on a soil strongly impregnated with iron. Where there is no iron in the soil, the tea is made into the green. In all good black tea districts, chalybeate springs are abundant, and there are other indications of the presence of iron, while in the green tea sections, the color of tea is so changed that it is known as the "red-leaf tea."

In November, 1869, William Smiley, a printer, was murdered in Indianapolis, for a pair of new boots worn by a fellow craftsmen had purchased for him. The murder remained a mystery until within a few days. One William Kennedy, who was fatally cut in an attempt to committ a burglary in Shelby county, Indiana, one night last week, confessed to a knowledge of the affair, stating that the murder was committed by a man named Cross Hobbs, now under arrest in Chicago on a charge of homicide.

The one problem of our architecture, which has been the opprobrium of builders—ventilation—has been, it would seem, substantially solved in Providence. In one of the school buildings in that city a ventiduct or shaft running from the cellar to and out of the roof, with openings into it at or near the floor, and at the ceilings of the rooms, has given excellent satisfaction. In order to success it is necessary to provide for a warm current of air from the cellar, which is furnished by a furnace or stove. There seems to be no reason why private houses should not be constructed with means for such ventilation as will be ample and yet free from drafts.

One of the chief reasons why there is so much intemperance in England is to be found (so the *Pall Mall Gazette*) in the fact of obtaining good fruit at a cheap price. Very few of the inhabitants of London, it is asserted, have ever tasted a peach, and grapes, it is contended, are luxuries only consumed by the wealthy. Oranges and sour apples, it is stated, are the only fruit within the control of the poor people, and nectarines and apricots are very seldom seen, and, in a few years, will totally disappear. Strawberries, which, twenty-five years ago were very plentiful, it is stated are now exceedingly rare, and the poorer classes are totally deprived of this agreeable diet.

Three torpedo boats for the German fleet are now in course of construction in Dantzic. They are built almost entirely of iron, and being about sixty feet long and six or seven broad, they have nearly the form of a fish. The deck of each boat is to be convex, so as to be but little exposed to damage from the enemy's shot, and the rudder is at the bow, where there is a small opening about an inch wide to serve as a lookout for the steersman. The boats are to be propelled by screws, the power for which will be furnished by miniature engines. Petroleum is to be used as fuel.

Under a law enacted at the last session of the Vermont Legislature only graduates of normal schools are to be permitted to serve as teachers in the public schools of the State. As there are something over 2,000 districts in the State, with not more than one-fourth that number of available graduates, and the "normals" are of only about 100 school mam power annually, of whom at least twenty per cent. will get married and retire every year, the rural districts are necessarily trying to reconcile themselves to shutting up their literary shops until their law-makers come to their senses.

Last week a farmer in the town of North Eastwood, New Hampshire, had occasion to change the location of his family burial place. To his surprise he found the bodies—some of which had been buried over forty years—in an almost perfect state of preservation. Those that had lain longest were hardly discolored and quite petrified. This instance is remarkable, as no other case of the kind has occurred heretofore in the State.

The Philadelphia Custom House reports of the business done during the month of August show that under the system of entries and immediate transfer of goods landed at New York, but intended for Philadelphia, the receipts for duties were one-eighth of the whole amount of duties received, being nearly $300,000 for the month. The value of the goods imported under this system was more than half a million of dollars.

A Boston gentlemen traveling in Europe, had his watch stolen from him in Vienna, and offered a reward equal to $50 in our money. The watch did not appear, and when returning towards America, he left his name and address and the number of his watch. A year has since gone, and he gave up all hopes of ever seeing it, when a few days ago his watch came to him in Boston, with the only charge upon it one of fifty cents for express transportation from New York. The thief had been arrested in Vienna, the watch found upon him, and forwarded by the city government of Vienna free of charge to New York. This shows a desire upon the authorities there to secure the good wishes of travelers, to say the least.

It seriously declared that New Orleans is slowly sinking. In one locality it is seven feet below the ordinary level, and the settlement varies from three to seven feet. The length of batture which has thus sunk is about 2½ feet, and the width 150 feet. It is not to be telling when it will stop. The present collapse is just on the line of the two principal railroads, and seriously impairs their operations. The city surveyor has made borings to investigate the strata, with a view to the construction of a work that will prevent any further sinking. But at a depth of fifty feet nothing more stable was found than sand, with a very slight mixture of clay, and just now the surveyor is in a quandary as to what is best to be done.

It is proposed to hold a military convention at Harrisburg on October 3d, on the basis of one representative for every two hundred enlisted men. Exactly what it is intended this convention shall do, or what improvements are expected to be brought about by its agency, we know not; but unless an earnest discussion of the requirements of our militia system takes place, and measures are adopted to bring about the improvements needed, the convention might as well not meet.

PERSONAL.

The newest western lecturer is Ida Glenwood, and to add to her audience drawing qualities, she is blind, which will of itself provoke curiosity to hear her. Further she is highly recommended by those who know her. Rev. I. Olney, of Fenton, Ia., says: "I have listened to the scathing invectives of Susan B. Anthony, to the cool and resistless logic of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and the smooth and captivating eloquence of Anna E. Dickenson; and it is no fulsome flattery to say that our blind poet, in matter and manner, stands second to none of these."

General Brice, the Haytien Minister, on presenting his credentials to President Thiers, caused no little sensation, and the next day romantic sketches of the sable diplomat appeared in all the Paris journals. General Brice hunted down the ex-Emperor Soulouque and he is said to have penetrated many times into the heart of the enemy's position under all kinds of disguises, and never to have failed to carry home without having first stuffed his pockets with the ears of assassinated sentries. He was twice hanged by the neck; twice the rope slipped in time to save his life and reduced to eat the soles of his boots.

Bismarck, according to a Berlin correspondent, believes he was poisoned by some unknown enemy during his recent visit to Frankfort-on-the-Main. He has almost entirely lost his appetite, and has never enjoyed good health since that time.

A Yankton (Dakota) paper has this account of a famous hunter hunter: Louis Kelley is perhaps the most daring and successful Indian hunter in the great West. He travels alone, wears a complete suit of buckskin, and wears a turban around his head when out on the prairie. He is said to be a graduate of a college, and hails from Virginia or South Carolina. It is thought he was a rebel officer. He is about twenty-two years of age, handsome, well formed and muscular. The Indians dread him as much as they ever did Kit Carson or Daniel Boone. He never misses his mark. An Indian is as good as dead the moment he draws sight on him. He will travel weeks at a time through hostile Indians and never express a thought of danger. Kelley is now on a trip to the head waters of the Yellow stone, a country never yet visited by any white man. He is a scout. He has been known to face a dozen Indians on the open prairie to fight him in a body. No Indian will ever get within reach of his deadly rifle.

A Luxembourg paper relates that the King of Holland has had a narrow escape from a terrible death. The King was approaching a level crossing on the Utrecht Railway, at the very moment when an express train was about to pass at great speed. The coachman, unaware of the danger, was driving up to the crossing, and inevitably both he and the King would have been smashed to pieces, had not a bystander rushed forward and, at the peril of his life, pushed back the horses of the carriage. Scarcely had this been done when the train whirled past, and the King fell back almost unconscious at sight of the peril he had escaped. A few moments after the King sent to see the man to whom he owed his life, but the unknown benefactor had departed, leaving no trace behind, and not all the efforts of the grateful monarch had been yet able to bring him to light.

Mr. Chase will to-day proceed to South Bend, Indiana, where he will make a short visit, and will thence proceed to Peterboro, N. Y., where he will be the guest of Hon. Gerrit Smith, for a short time. He expects to be joined there by his daughter, Mrs. Sprague, who will accompany him to New York, where he expects to meet Mrs. Nettie Hoyt, the beautiful daughter of the Chief Justice, whose marriage took place in Washington a few months since. From New York Mr. Chase will proceed to Narragansett, and, after a brief sojourn there, will return to Washington in time to take his seat upon the Supreme Bench upon the opening of the adjourned term of Court, which takes place on the 10th of October.

Pittsburgh as the Metropolis of Western Pennsylvania.

In an article on "Pennsylvania of the Present and Future," the Philadelphia *North American* demonstrates that our State can easily support ten thousand miles of railroad, and that less than that can scarcely be said to be a proper supply for her. Of Pittsburgh it has this to say:

"Pittsburgh has now attained a degree of development that makes her a power in Western Pennsylvania, as Philadelphia in the east, and under her influence no doubt the western section of the State is designed to improve much more rapidly than ever before. This was the one thing so long needed to give the city a proper start, and now that Pittsburgh really takes rank with Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago as a center of trade and enterprise, we may turn our attention, as in the case of Erie, to the raising up of other cities in different sections, as in the case of Erie at the extreme northeast. From the position Pittsburgh has acquired there can be little doubt that she is destined to continue the metropolis of all Eastern Ohio, Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia, and a part of Western New York, and the prosperity of Erie, however great it may become, will but feed that of Pittsburgh. But Western Pennsylvania, although it has increased so much in railroad facilities, bears no comparison with the neighboring districts of ohio in that respect.

Dangerous Counterfeits.

Within a week past, says the New York *Bulletin*, a number of exceedingly dangerous counterfeits have made their appearance. How large the number may be cannot be discovered, for the counterfeit is so nearly faultless, that it is only with the utmost difficulty that it can be distinguished from the genuine. The spurious bill is a twenty dollar greenback, and the only weak points in the execution seems to be the central figure, the engraving of which is rather coarse. When presented in a package, however, this figure is not seen in the counting and the bill is apt to be passed with the others. The other parts of the bill are excellent, and will stand the closest scrutiny; already several banks have been deceived with them, and they are indeed the most dangerous counterfeits afloat. Business men would do well to look out for them.

The Crude Oil Markets.

[From the New York Bulletin.]

In regard to the production itself and the amount of stock held in the Regions, they are both very large when viewed in relation to the needs of refiners and to consumption. But during the past two months the needs of refiners and the consumption of petroleum have exercised perhaps the slightest influence on the price of crude oil that the history of the trade yet records. The fact is, during the earlier part of the year so many speculators went "short" of crude oil in anticipation of selling it at very high prices toward the close of the year, in consequence of the supposed reaction that would occur and the high values expected to rule after the European war, that these "shorts," by the necessity of continuously covering, have maintained the prices of crude at figures at which a majority of the refiners of the country could not afford to enter the market. But the falling off of the export demand, together with the very high ocean freights which have depressed the prices of refined oil to figures below the cost of making it, and the fact that the home trade—which cannot take more than 9,000 barrels per day between December and March—is now the main dependence of the producers for a market, combine to lessen materially the prices which the speculators in crude have so long and successfully maintained. An opportunity for the legitimate trade, though not a large one, seems now to be opening.

DR. M. C. COTTON, of Nashville, has been studying the peculiarities of rattlesnakes. He has had one in his possession, confined in a glass case, since the 16th of May, and from that date up to a few days ago it had not partaken of a particle of food, though it had been tempted with mice and other small animals on which the reptile is accustomed to feed. He thought it was a male until he discovered that it had given birth to seven young snakes, each from nine to fifteen inches in length, and with a full button on the tail, clearly refuting the idea that they have to be six months old before they obtain the button. Dr. Cotton represents that he once before kept in a case a large sized rattlesnake for three years and nine months, and that he studied closely its moods and changes. For nine months it did not partake of a particle of food, and but little water. It shedded its skin twice a year, a new rattle appearing at each shedding, which explodes the popular notion that but one rattle comes a year.

Over-Doctored.

Without any disrespect to the members of the medical profession, a profession honored by all thinking men, it is only just to say that they are too thick on the ground. The consequence is that the community is doctored out of its own natural needs only the gentle stimulant and alterative, which has become famous throughout the country as a reliable medicine, under the name of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, she is not unfrequently dosed with a dozen prescriptions, all experimental, from the Pharmacopeia. This is an evil, and proves that the practice of medicine is far from being at all times a healing art. At this period of the year, when the fall of the leaf indicates that decay has seized upon the vegetable kingdom, many harassing diseases are prevalent. Chief among these may be mentioned intermittent fever and bilious remittent. The exhalations rising from decomposing vegetation, and the heavy dews and fogs, are very apt to generate these complaints. The wisest policy is to protect the system by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters at the commencement of the fall. Much suffering may thereby be avoided. But if the disease has already begun, its periodical visitations may readily be checked and broken up by this active, yet harmless, vegetable tonic.

But be on your guard against the charlatans who are attempting to palm off, under various names, miscellaneous compounds, which they pretend to compare favorably with the great national elixir, which has long since swept more formidable opposition from the field. Bear in mind that every bottle of genuine Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is authenticated by a splendidly edgraved label, and a *fac simile* of the sign manual of the firm. Put up in bottles only, and cannot be obtained in bulk.

POLITICAL.

FOR MAYOR—

JAMES BLACKMORE.

PROPOSALS.

Southwest Pennsylvania Railway.

PROPOSALS FROM CONTRACTORS

Will be received at the Engineer's Office, in Greensburg, until 12 o'clock, noon, SATURDAY, September 30th next, for the Graduation, Masonry and Bridging of all that part of the line extending from the Pennsylvania Railroad near Greensburg to the Youghiogheny river, including the crossing of Jacobs Creek, in No. 24.

From Sections No. 1 to No. 21 there are two proposed routes, to wit: One, by Jack's run to the Westmoreland County Poor House, and one from Ludwick to the same place.

On Sections No. 8 and No. 9 there are two routes. These Sections are in the vicinity of Painter's Mill, one on each side of Sewickley creek. From Section No. 12 to No. 17 there are two routes, to wit: One from Bryant's to Mill via Stewart's Summit to Lynch's Grist Mill, the other from Bryant's Saw Mill via Leighty's Summit, near Sarge Meeting House, to the same Lynch's Grist Mill.

Profiles of the Lines will be found on the lines, and Statements of Cuttings and Fillings at the office.

Profiles of the work can be seen at the office, and Blank Forms of Proposals can be obtained there.

GEO. W. LEUFFER,
Chief Engineer.

Greensburg, September 14, 1871.

WORKS, CORNER OF WEBSTER AND FRANCIS AVENUES.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

The Gard Brick Co.

Are now prepared to furnish to Contractors and Builders a FIRST-CLASS ARTICLE OF BRICK. The facilities for making are

30,000 per Day.

And its quality are equal to any manufactured in the market, which will be furnished in quantities at the

Very Lowest Possible Prices.

All Orders will receive prompt attention by addressing
JOSEPH TORRENS, 116 Water St.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER

The attention of Housekeepers, Hotels and others, is invited to the superior merits and excellence, over all other preparations, of this perfectly pure and infallible

BAKING POWDER.

It stands unrivalled for producing Elegant, Light and Nutritious

Rolls, Biscuits, Buckwheat, Corn and other Griddle Cakes, Waffles, Dumplings, Pot Pies, Pastry, &c.

It is especially adapted for use by INLAND or OCEAN vessels, as it is put up in tins, which are impervious to the action of weather or time. Try it.

THIS VALUABLE CULINARY ARTICLE

Is put up in cans of ½ lb., ¼ lb., 1 lb. and 5 lbs each, actual net weight, and is now supplied and used generally throughout the United States by Grocers and Ship Chandlers.

DOOLEY & BROTHER, Manufacturers,
69 NEW STREET, NEW YORK.
MWSSOW

These Are the Leading Prices AT

EVANS'

100	25c.	12c.	$1 00.	$1 50.
100	25c.	12c.	$1 00.	$1 50.
100	25c.	12c.	$1 00.	$1 50.

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞ Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

CONVERSION

U. S. Five-Twenty BONDS.

Holders of Five-Twenties of the issues of 1862, which under the recent announcement of the Secretary of the Treasury will be paid off in December next, have special and immediate reason to consider the question of conversion, unless they wish to receive coin for their Five-Twenties, or exchange them at par for bonds of the new issue, bearing an average rate of $4 per cent.

We are prepared to offer an INVARIABLE AND RELIABLE HOME SECURITIES, which we are offering for sale, paying from $6 to $7 per cent. GOLD INTEREST.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Av. and Smithfield St.

FINANCE AND TRADE

SATURDAY EVENING, September 16, 1871.

The Chicago *Tribune* referring to the increased amount of gold sold at the last Treasury sale remarks that it has tended to make the price even higher than before, as all bids below 112¾ were refused, and though there were bids for over $9,000,000 of gold very few of them were accepted, and in fact very little gold was drawn out of the Treasury by the sale. The fact that the premium on the 5-20s bids were below 113, and down to 112⅞, shows that there was a general expectation that the increased offer of gold would produce a decline in premium. This expectation, however, was disappointed, and the gold market is as firm as ever. This fact has also shown his disposition to prevent any gold corner, but he has also shown that he will not aid in breaking the price down. The accumulation of gold, the *tribune* says, is explained in our issue of Thursday morning, require the price of gold to be sustained for the present, though it is also probable that the redemption of the $100,000,000 of 5-20s of 1862 will throw from $20,000,000 to $25,000,000 of gold upon the market.

As near as can be arrived at, the subscriptions to the new 5 per cent. loan stand about as follows:

Subscribed in United States previous to the syndicate.....$ 70,000,000
London syndicate.....70,000,000
American syndicate.....60,000,000

Total.....$200,000,000

Of the $130,000,000 subscribed by the syndicates about $ 5,000,000 were cash, viz.: $30,000,000 in London and $7,000,000 in the United States, mainly by National Banks. This left $25,000,000 which have been gradually coming in during the month of August and September. It will still, however, be necessary for the Treasury to disburse $40,000,000 of gold, over and above what is received for cash subscriptions to the new bonds, to pay off the $100,000,000 of 5-20s of 1862 designated for redemption December 1st. Temporary one disbursement of gold will, of course, depress the price, but to that extent and for how long will depend something upon whether the bonds be redeemed with it are held in Europe or in this country.

—The Wall street stock market after the bank statement seemed to be entirely at the mercy of the "bears," and prices receded very rapidly, but gold closed firm at its bid. The *Financial Bulletin* says: In regard to Wabash, we hear that large amounts of proxies which had been given for the present President of the company have, within the last few days, been transferred to Mr. Horace F. Clark. It is reported that some of the present directors of the company are largely "short" of their own stock; and that to effect a decline in it, they are working to secure proxies for the approaching meeting. If it is true they are paying half of one per cent. for them. Holders of the stock have been offered for several months but a half per cent., and getting an advance of 5 to 15 per cent. on their stock, which they would be likely to if Mr. Clark was made President of the company.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's office, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

September 16, 1871.	10:30	11	12	12:30	4 o'clock.
	A. M.	A. M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.
C. & H.	94½	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Do. Scrip	88	88½	88	88	88
Do. pref.	100	100	100	100	100
Reading	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
Fort Wayne	100	100	100	100	100
Mich. Cent.					
Lake Shore	113½	113½	113½	113	113
Illinois Cent.					
Chic. & Alton	121½	121½	120½		
C. & N. W.	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½
Do. pref.					
Rock Island	108	108	108	108	108
Pac. Mail	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
Do. pref.					
Ft. Wayne	100	100	100	100	100
Tol. & Wab.					
Ohio & Miss.	44½	44½	44	44½	44½
Do. pref.					
N. J. Central					
Canton					
W. U. Tel.					
Quicksilver					
Pacific Mail	54½	54½	54½		
Adams Ex.					
Wells F.					
Quicksilver pf.					
American Ex.					
N. Y. Ex.					
Gold.	114½	114	114	114	

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	93
Philadelphia and Erie	37½
Lehigh Navigation	57
Catawissa preferred	40½
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	32
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62
North Pennsylvania Railroad	50
Camden and Amboy Railroad	130½
Schuylkill Navigation	16
Reading	115

—The New York *Tribune* says: The friends of the present management of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad company are very confident that the stockholders will not be willing to make the change in the direction of the road which has been predicted. Mr. Clark's intimate relations with Commodore Vanderbilt and the New York Central Road give him a prestige which is very tempting to stock speculators, who desire simply to engineer an advance in market values without any regard to the permanent value of the road; but it would seem to be a false step for the Toledo and Wabash Road to allow its control is to pass to the Lake Shore Road. The Wabash Road has now independent connections for freight and passengers to the west, by way of Fort Wayne and the Pennsylvania Central, and by way of the Great Western to Chicago, as well as the advantages of navigation by way of Toledo, the Lakes and Canal. Place the control of the Wabash in the hands of the Lake Shore managers, who are identified with the New York Central, and its independence will be lost, and its business will be made tributary to the Lake Shore and Central. The Wabash road left to its own development will prove to be one of the best railroads in the country; its route lies through the garden of the west, and its connections with the Mississippi and the great west, are not only very important, but have scarcely begun to operate upon the business of the road. With a future which looks so brilliant, it would be a great mistake to dam up its outlets and clog its resources by an alliance which will impede its prosperity and deplete its natural resources.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds. Also, Railroad Mortgage and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral of well known first-class securities, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, September 16, 1871.

REMARKS.—The weather continues dark and murky with indications of rain. The season of the "sere and yellow leaf" is upon us, and ere long the snows of winter will come. But may we not hope that in the interlude "Indian Summer" will linger long, ere being displaced by blustering weather or downright winter? The markets closed this week much the same as they opened, trade has been at an advance in Western brands of flour, but mill rates have not yet gone up. There has also been a slight advance in sugar-cured hams and cheese. Butter is coming in more freely, and prices rule lower. As before stated, carbon oil is 34½c per gallon refiner. The apple market is overstocked and prices rule lower. Peaches, plums, quinces, grapes, &c., are in abundance, though their days are short, and those who wish to "can," "preserve," or "enchre," had better "take time by the forelock." The Grain and Produce Exchange was well attended, and their operations are noted below.

The following are the ruling quotations in first hands. In the purchase of small lots prices are a fraction charged.

AVERAGE COAL.—The current rates are for hewn, egg, stove and chestnut, by tons, $5 50.

APPLES.—The market is still overstocked, the receipts since our last report having been large. Sales were made at $1 50@1 60 per barrel. Some choice lots brought $1 65@1 70.

ASHES.—The market is unchanged with the supply fully up to the demand; common at 6½@6½c; refined 7½@7½c; pearls 10@10½c per pound.

BEANS.—There has been a slight advance, and we now quote small white at $2 00@2 50 per bush.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—The advance previously noted in sugar-cured hams is maintained. The market is reported very firm, and prices rule higher. The following are the ruling rates of the market. Prime sugar-cured hams 16@16½c; sugar-cured shoulders 10c; plain shoulders 9½@9¾c; sugar-cured sides 9c; clear sides 9c; breakfast bacon 10@11c; dried beef 12c; mess pork $14 50; lard, city rendered, in barrels, 9½@10c; buckets and kegs, 10c @ 3c.

DRIED BLACKBERRIES.—We are reported sales at 12c @ 13. The supply is light.

DRIED PEACHES.—New pealed command 20@22c @ lb.

BERRIES.—The demand is limited, with sales at 30c@35c @ lb.

BAKING POWDER.—Banner, 1-lb cans $ doz, $1 75; 1-lb cans $2 25; ½-lb cans $1 50; 5-lb cans, $10 per can.

BROOMS.—The following are the rulings of the market: Fancy $4 50; No. 1, $4; No. 2, $3 50; No. 3, $3; hotel common, $2 50@2 90 per doz.

BUTTER.—The receipts have fallen off, being only 35 packages reported for yesterday. Prices, however, are somewhat higher; choice roll is worth 26@28c; common to medium 18@20c.

CHEESE.—There is a better demand with sales at the following figures: Benson's Phœnix Hydraulic, $5 50@5 75; Johnston's, $5 25; Wm. Penn, $5 25; Cincinnati pioneer, $4 50; Land pioneer, $3 50 @3 75 @ 100.

CANDLES.—There is a fair demand reported at the following: Star, full weight, 19c; short do 18c; mould 12c @ 3.

CANNED GOODS.—The recent advance is fully maintained. The receipts have fallen off 219 packages in the past twenty-four hours. We quote New York Gosben at 1½@1½; Connecticut 1@1½; Ohio Factory 2@1½; Dairy 3@3 @ 3.

CRACKERS AND LYE.—There is a regular demand, with sales Pennsylvania at $6 @6, and Philadelphia $6 @6.

CANNED COAL.—We note sales of standard brands in a regular way at 35@35c @ gallon.

EGGS.—The market is dull; fresh are worth 22@23c @ dozen.

FLOUR.—Receipts on hills. The late advance in western brands is fully maintained. The market is firm and holders are not willing to make concessions to effect sales. The stock held by mills and stores is ample to meet all the demands of the home trade, with some to spare for shipment. The following are the figures of the market: Superfine, $4 @4 50; extra, $4 50@4 75; family, $5 @5 50; choice red winter wheat, $6 @6 50; Fancy grades of prices as per quality.

BUCKWHEAT.—Sugars are reported dull and weak in the East, and it is possible that prices will rule lower.

Coffees are held firmly in the East, with a light stock and a fair demand. Rio and Laguayra are the active grades. Following are the quotations.

Coffees.—Rio, fair, 20½c; prime, 21c; choice, 21½c; prime Laguayra, good to choice, 21@21½c; Java—Fancy Young Hyson $1 @1 25; fine do $1; choice do 90c; good do 80c; fair do 70c; common do 60c; Imperial fancy $1 10; good do 90c; fair do 80c; common do 70c; Gunpowder fancy $1 10; good do 90c; fair do 80c; Japan fancy $1; good do 90c; fair do 80c.

Refined Sugars.—Crushed 14c; powdered 13½c; A 13c; extra C 13c; C yellow 12½c.

Syrups.—New Orleans—Choice 65c; prime 60c; good do 55c; fair do 50c; common do 45c; Porto Rico—Choice 11@12c; prime 10c; good 9c; fair do 8c; common do 7c.

Molasses.—New Orleans—Good 48c; do prime 50c; do choice 55@57c.

Rice.—Carolina, fair to fancy, 8@9c; Rangoon 6c; Patna 8@9½c.

Syrups.—Sycamore & Elder 35c; white honey 40c; silver drips 45c; sugar-house 30@35c.

Grain.—The following are the receipts for the last twenty-four hours of wheat, corn, rye, oats and barley:

Wheat sacks	400	Barley sacks	600
Rye sacks	200	Oats sacks	1,700
Corn sacks	3,000		

At the Grain and Produce Exchange the following sales were made this morning:

2 cars car corn.....45c @ bush
Toads raised bag, to arrive.....$25 00 @ ton
1 car mixed oats in bulk on track.....36c @ bush
2 cars No 1 spring barley, to arrive, free in elevator.....87½c @ bush
1 car white oats, in sacks.....40c @ bush
1 car rye, in elevator.....Private terms
1 car mixed white oats, sacks furnished.....40c @ bush
1 car white oats, sacks furnished.....40c @ bush

The offerings of wheat are light, and all good lots are taken by the millers at full rates for all kinds at $1 @ 1 07 @ bush; amber $1 @1 01; white $1 @1 07. Corn—There is an active inquiry and the tendency of prices is upward. Sales of 3 cars at 45c @ bush. As noted, 2 cars No. 1 spring barley, to arrive sold at 87½c. Oats—Offerings are fair for the season, and white, in sacks, at 40c; black also in sacks at 36c; prime white in sacks, by the car load, 40c; the finest lots are commanding 40½c @ bush. Rye—In store, at 87½c @ bush; 2 cars car corn at 45c; prime lots are worth 46@47c.

HAY.—There is a fair demand for hay, and we are reported sales of baled at $22@23 @ ton; wagon lots at about the same figures.

HIDES.—Sales samples of new hops have appeared in market and sold up to 50c @ lb; old stock is held at 35c @ lb.

HORSES.—Sales at Hyndman's:

Drafting and Farming.—Good to medium; green butchers; good salted kip leather; do calf leather.

LARD.—Sales of prime kettle rendered for No. 1, and steadily for No. 2; Chicago and Cincinnati extra No. 1 sold on Board by sample.

LIME.—In fair demand. We call buyers' notice of reduction in price to 90c @ bushel.

POTATOES.—The receipts for the past twenty-four hours were 1,200 sacks and 30 @ bbls. Sales reported at $1 25@1 30 @ bush; Jersey sweets in crate at Baltimore for $3 @bbl.

POULTRY.—Sales ranged at 6c @ lb for turkeys; 5c @ lb for geese; $3 @ pair for ducks; $3 @ pair for chickens.

MILL FEED.—Middlings @ ton for $2 00; seconds $2 @ ton; fine feed $1 @ ton; chops $1 @ ton; shipped corn and oats $1 25; bolted corn meal 1c @ bushel.

PORTER.—We are reported sales of fair school spruce, at $1 @ bbl. Shingles, $3 @ 1,000.

PEACHES.—At $2 Board on @ bush. A good article, for preserving purposes, is wanted at $1 75@2 00.

QUINCES.—Reported $1 @ bush, and scarce.

RAGS.—Prices firmly sustained at 3½@3½c @ lbl.

FEATHERS.—Prime, fat, 55@56c @ lb; prime, straw, 53c; wrapping, fair, 45@46c; wrapping, straw, 40@42c; wrapping, mixed, 35@36c.

ROSIN.—Sales at $2 65@2 70.

SEEDS.—Timothy, Harvey $3 @bush—Sales @ 75 cents $1 50@1 75 @ bush; $1 @1 50 @ doz.

SHOT.—Dustrite is firmer, with sales at $1 @ bag. Chilled and Buckshot nominal at $1 75@2 00; Flax seed steady at $1 @ per bushel.

SALT.—Reported a decline of 10c @ bbl.

FARES.—Firmer, but inactive; $3 @ ton.

STRAW, ETC.—Selling rate for car load at $1 @ ton in a small way at $9 @ ton.

WILLOWS.—Kentucky 10c.

WHISKY.—Pittsburgh county, common rectified $1 @ gallon; good rectified $1 05; fine and extra $1 @bbl 25 @ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $1 @bbl 40 @ gallon.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } MONDAY, September 18, 1871.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week, with a comparison table with previous years; also, the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Pipe Line & R.	Exports R. R.	Exports Oil. per A. V. R. H.
Monday, September 11	3,000	1,000	1,000
Tuesday, September 12	4,200	100	1,000
Wednesday, Sept. 13	3,000	600	4,450
Thursday, Sept. 14	1,050	200	2,500
Friday, September 15	2,000	300	1,850
Saturday, Sept. 16	1,500	200	2,500
Total for week	16,043	1,731	12,800
Same time 1870	790,929	74,821	417,361
To Sept. 16, 1871	811,972	76,552	430,161
Same time 1870	772,949	109,479	466,309
Same time 1869	598,650	84,350	390,700
Same time 1868	809,266	120,179	370,754

BUSINESS.

We have no improvement to notice in the market. The week's sales were small and principally to meet previously engagements. The cause of the general dullness to extend over so long a period. The most important question is, when will there be an improvement? The receipts of crude oil from June, up to the 9th inst., have never been received in the same time in any year since oil was discovered, amounting, in the aggregate, to 811,972 barrels, exceeding the same time last year 38,023 barrels. Notwithstanding the large amount received, the market, holders are not disposed to make concessions in order to effect sales. The result is, refiners find it a struggle impossible to pay current prices of crude and sell refined at the present prices. It has turned out to be a losing business.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week
Crude received, bbls	23,744	20,043

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past seven months:

From January 1st to September 16, 1871		811,972
Same time 1870		772,949
Same time 1869		598,650
Same time 1868		809,266
Same time 1867		512,403
Same time 1866		356,000

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil east for the past two weeks by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	2,061	1,731
Allegheny Valley Railroad	16,141	12,808
Total	18,202	14,539

Exports of refined oil east for the past three years by Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads from January 1st to September 16:

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Pennsylvania Railroad	97,250	109,809	76,262
Allegheny Valley Railroad	88,940	105,939	76,808
Total	186,190	215,748	206,411

SALES.

The following are the sales of crude and refined for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude, barrels	400	13,500
Refined, barrels	7,000	500
Total	7,400	14,000

Saturday's Transactions.

CRUDE.

The market since our last has undergone no quotable change, buyers were shy, manifesting no indication to take hold, and the quote nominally as follows: Spot 12½c; September 12½@13c; October 11½@12c; November 11½@12c; December 11½@12c; January 12c; Parker's $4 00; Foster's $4 00; Lower Creek $4 00; City $4 05.

SALES.

3,000 bbls Parker's.....$4 00

REFINED.

The market seemed weaker but was not quoted lower. Spot 23½c; September 24c; October 24½@24¾c; November 24½c. We did not learn of any transactions.

For latest oil dispatches see Fourth page.

WOOL MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

September 16.—The market continues very firm, but the demand is limited. The current quotations are as follows: Tub, ordinary, good and choice, 70a 75c; fine do, 75a80c; extra and quarter blood, 65a70c; three-quarter blood delaine, 65a70c; three-quarter blood clothing, 65a70c; XX, picklock, 65a70c; Western mixed grades, 60a65c; Ohio fine unwashed, 60a65c; Texas, unwashed fine; unwashed, coarse and medium clothing, 45a50c; pulled wools, 60a70c; fine and super, 65a70c; do merino, long, 60a65c; lambs pulled fleeces; short merino pulled do, 55a60c; Texas unwashed, 45a50c; Canada, 55a60c; clothing, 45a50c.—*North American.*

BALTIMORE.

September 16.—Anthracite continues active and firm at our former quotations, viz: $37 for No. 1; $35 for No. 2; $32 50 for No. 3, and $30 all for white and mottled. Charcoal is steady at $12@$16, and Scotch pig is firmer at $22@$23 for Gartsherrie; $21 @23 for Eglinton, and $20 50 @ ton for Carnbroe, from the yards.

WOOL MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

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MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, September 16, 1871.

FLOUR—Scarce and firm.

WHEAT—No 2 spring quiet and firmer at $1 15@ cash $1 16@1 16½ September; $1 16@1 16½ October.

CORN—Quiet and firmer at 45@45½c cash or September, and 43@43½c October.

OATS—Quiet and firmer at 30@30½c cash, 30@30½c September, and 30@30½c October.

RYE—No 2 nominal at 67½c.

BARLEY—No 2 nominal at 62½c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and firmer. Mess pork steady at $15 25@15 50. Lard 9½c. Dry salted shoulders 9c@9½c. Hogs—Light supply, but steady at $4 15@4 45.

CATTLE—Dull and unchanged.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, September 16.—Cotton—Sales (bales): middling uplands 22c. Flour dull and drooping; superfine western and State $4 90@5 10; extra western and State $5 15@5 40; good to choice $5 45@6 30; white western extra $6 05@6 75; fancy do $6 80@7 00; extra Ohio $5 15@6 75; St. Louis $5 15@6 75. Corn moderately quiet. Whisky firmer at 90c. Wheat dull and unsettled. Spring No 2 at $1 07@1 08; No 1 do $1 12@1 13; winter red western $1 09@1 12; the latter for choice. Barley—Canada nominal. Oats dull and heavy; No 1 at 39c; No 2 at 37c; mixed western mixed in store 36@37c. Coffee steady. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 9½@9¾c; prime 10c. Molasses steady. Rice firm. Hay unchanged. Hops firm at 45@46c for choice. Pork dull; new mess $15 50@15 75; old do $15 25@15 50. Lard firm at 9¾@9¾c; Cotton 25@27½c. Wool firm; pulled extra 60@65c; No 1 50@55c; superfine, No 2, 45@50c; fine unwashed 40@45c; medium do 45@50c; common do 40@45c. Tallow firm; fair to good refining 9½@9¾c. Petroleum dull; crude 12½c; refined 24c. Pork firm; mess $15 50@15 75; old do $15 25@15 50. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats steady; hams 12½@13c; shoulders 9½@9¾c; middles 11½@11¾c. Lard firm; the demand fair; October or January 9¾c. Butter dull; Ohio 18@20c; State 18@22c. Cheese dull at 9@12c.

LATEST.—Flour dull at $4 90@5 40 for shipping extras. Wheat dull and declining; spring No 2 $1 08@1 09; winter red western $1 09@1 12. Rye firm at 90c. Oats heavy and declined; No 1 at 39c; No 2 at 37c. Lard firm and unchanged. Eggs steady at 20@20½c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, September 16.—The dry goods market continues limited and irregular in the usual way during fall trade, except for some specialties, among which may be classed Prospect Lawns, Balmoral Skirts and Cotton Flannels, the latter being those in evening colors and styles. Printing cottons have continued in lively demand, both for immediate and for future delivery at advancing prices, sales ranging all the way from 12c up to 12½c, the latter for the best grades. The trade is also active in request at 11½c, particularly the most popular makes. Among the odd fabrics in demand are Cotton Cassimeres, Armure's and Prussia's, jobbers keep selling their old line styles too at 31c. Dress Goods, as usual, are in close demand, some descriptions are in good request at steady rates, wonders are not looked for. Woolen Shawls are in active demand, and sell a few brands which were held relatively higher at the late break in prices, at 10@12½c for 4-4, 12½@15c for 5-4, 15@17½c for 6-4, 17½@20c for 7-4, and 20@22½c for 8-4. Hosiery and Gloves are in good demand at full prices. The market generally is active and firm.

COTTON MARKETS.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, September 16.—Cotton quiet and firm at 20c. Receipts 1,000 bales.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, September 16.—Cotton quiet; low middling 19½c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, September 16.—Cotton unchanged; good ordinary 19@19½c; low middling 19½@19¾c; middling 20@20½c.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, September 16.—Cotton firm at 20@20½c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, September 16.—Cotton firm at 19½c.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, September 16.—Cotton quiet; good ordinary 19@19½c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, September 16.—Cotton firm; low middling 20c. Flour firm; family $5 @5 05; fancy $5 10@5 20; extra $4 25@4 35. Corn firm at 44c. Rye firm at 90@93c. Oats firm at 36@37c. Barley—No 2 fall at 62@63c. Provisions firm; mess pork $15 50. Lard 9½c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 9c; clear rib sides 9½c; clear sides 9¾c. Bacon—shoulders 9½c; clear rib sides 10c; clear sides 10½c. Whisky firm at 90c. Butter firm; choice 22@23c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 9½@9¾c. Coffee firm; Rio cargoes 20½c. Sugar firm; refined sugar at 12½c. Linseed oil firm at 90c. Lard oil steady at 95c. Petroleum firm and advanced to 24c. Timothy seed firm; choice $3 @ bushel. Clover seed firm at 8½c. Flaxseed firm at $2 30@2 35. Nails quiet at $3 @ keg. Salt quiet and unchanged. Coal—Pittsburgh 11c; Kanawha 12c. Hides firm; dry salted 12½@13c; green 7½@8c. Wool firm; tub washed 45@50c; unwashed 35@40c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, September 16.—Tobacco—sales at 3½ hhds; lugs $2 @3 50; leaf $4 @6 50. Flour firm; fancy $5 10@5 20; extra $4 25@4 35. Corn firm at 44c. Rye firm at 90@93c. Oats firm at 36@37c. Barley—No 2 fall at 62@63c. Provisions firm; mess pork $15 50. Lard 9½c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 9c; clear rib sides 9½c; clear sides 9¾c. Bacon—shoulders 9½c; clear rib sides 10c; clear sides 10½c. Whisky firm at 90c. Butter firm; choice 22@23c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 9½@9¾c. Coffee firm; Rio cargoes 20½c. Sugar firm; refined sugar at 12½c. Linseed oil firm at 90c. Lard oil steady at 95c. Petroleum firm and advanced to 24c. Timothy seed firm; choice $3 @ bushel. Clover seed firm at 8½c. Flaxseed firm at $2 30@2 35. Nails quiet at $3 @ keg. Salt quiet and unchanged. Coal—Pittsburgh 11c; Kanawha 12c. Hides firm; dry salted 12½@13c; green 7½@8c. Wool firm; tub washed 45@50c; unwashed 35@40c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, September 16.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and declined. No. 2 white Wabash for Michigan $1 36; No. 1 red $1 35; No. 2 do $1 32½; No. 3 do $1 30; rejected $1 12½. No. 1 amber Illinois $1 38; No. 2 do $1 34. Corn dull; high mixed new; low do 46c. Oats dull; No 1 30½c; No 2 27½c. Michigan 28c. Freights weak.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, September 16.—Flour firm; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $5 @5 50; Indiana and Ohio do $5 75@6 25; Iowa do $6 @6 50; Missouri do $6 50@7 25; Kansas do $6 50@7 25; Minnesota do $7 @7 50; Wisconsin do $7 50@8 25; Indiana and Ohio do $8 @8 50; Missouri do $8 50@9 25; Kansas do $8 50@9 25; Minnesota do $9 @9 50; Wisconsin do $9 50@10 25; Indiana and Ohio do $10 @10 50; Missouri do $10 50@11 25; Kansas do $10 50@11 25; Minnesota do $11 @11 50; Wisconsin do $11 50@12 25; Indiana and Ohio do $12 @12 50; Missouri do $12 50@13 25; Kansas do $12 50@13 25; Minnesota do $13 @13 50; Wisconsin do $13 50@14 25; Indiana and Ohio do $14 @14 50; Missouri do $14 50@15 25; Kansas do $14 50@15 25; Minnesota do $15 @15 50; Wisconsin do $15 50@16 25; Indiana and Ohio do $16 @16 50; Missouri do $16 50@17 25; Kansas do $16 50@17 25; Minnesota do $17 @17 50; Wisconsin do $17 50@18 25; Indiana and Ohio do $18 @18 50; Missouri do $18 50@19 25; Kansas do $18 50@19 25; Minnesota do $19 @19 50; Wisconsin do $19 50@20 25; Indiana and Ohio do $20 @20 50; Missouri do $20 50@21 25; Kansas do $20 50@21 25; Minnesota do $21 @21 50; Wisconsin do $21 50@22 25; Indiana and Ohio do $22 @22 50; Missouri do $22 50@23 25; Kansas do $22 50@23 25; Minnesota do $23 @23 50; Wisconsin do $23 50@24 25; Indiana and Ohio do $24 @24 50; Missouri do $24 50@25 25; Kansas do $24 50@25 25; Minnesota do $25 @25 50; Wisconsin do $25 50@26 25; Indiana and Ohio do $26 @26 50; Missouri do $26 50@27 25; Kansas do $26 50@27 25; Minnesota do $27 @27 50; Wisconsin do $27 50@28 25; Indiana and Ohio do $28 @28 50; Missouri do $28 50@29 25; Kansas do $28 50@29 25; Minnesota do $29 @29 50; Wisconsin do $29 50@30 25; Indiana and Ohio do $30 @30 50; Missouri do $30 50@31 25; Kansas do $30 50@31 25; Minnesota do $31 @31 50; Wisconsin do $31 50@32 25; Indiana and Ohio do $32 @32 50; Missouri do $32 50@33 25; Kansas do $32 50@33 25; Minnesota do $33 @33 50; Wisconsin do $33 50@34 25; Indiana and Ohio do $34 @34 50; Missouri do $34 50@35 25; Kansas do $34 50@35 25; Minnesota do $35 @35 50; Wisconsin do $35 50@36 25; Indiana and Ohio do $36 @36 50; Missouri do $36 50@37 25; Kansas do $36 50@37 25; Minnesota do $37 @37 50; Wisconsin do $37 50@38 25; Indiana and Ohio do $38 @38 50; Missouri do $38 50@39 25; Kansas do $38 50@39 25; Minnesota do $39 @39 50; Wisconsin do $39 50@40 25; Indiana and Ohio do $40 @40 50; Missouri do $40 50@41 25; Kansas do $40 50@41 25; Minnesota do $41 @41 50; Wisconsin do $41 50@42 25; Indiana and Ohio do $42 @42 50; Missouri do $42 50@43 25; Kansas do $42 50@43 25; Minnesota do $43 @43 50; Wisconsin do $43 50@44 25; Indiana and Ohio do $44 @44 50; Missouri do $44 50@45 25; Kansas do $44 50@45 25; Minnesota do $45 @45 50; Wisconsin do $45 50@46 25; Indiana and Ohio do $46 @46 50; Missouri do $46 50@47 25; Kansas do $46 50@47 25; Minnesota do $47 @47 50; Wisconsin do $47 50@48 25; Indiana and Ohio do $48 @48 50; Missouri do $48 50@49 25; Kansas do $48 50@49 25; Minnesota do $49 @49 50; Wisconsin do $49 50@50 25; Indiana and Ohio do $50 @50 50; Missouri do $50 50@51 25; Kansas do $50 50@51 25; Minnesota do $51 @51 50; Wisconsin do $51 50@52 25; Indiana and Ohio do $52 @52 50; Missouri do $52 50@53 25; Kansas do $52 50@53 25; Minnesota do $53 @53 50; Wisconsin do $53 50@54 25; Indiana and Ohio do $54 @54 50; Missouri do $54 50@55 25; Kansas do $54 50@55 25; Minnesota do $55 @55 50; Wisconsin do $55 50@56 25; Indiana and Ohio do $56 @56 50; Missouri do $56 50@57 25; Kansas do $56 50@57 25; Minnesota do $57 @57 50; Wisconsin do $57 50@58 25; Indiana and Ohio do $58 @58 50; Missouri do $58 50@59 25; Kansas do $58 50@59 25; Minnesota do $59 @59 50; Wisconsin do $59 50@60 25; Indiana and Ohio do $60 @60 50; Missouri do $60 50@61 25; Kansas do $60 50@61 25; Minnesota do $61 @61 50; Wisconsin do $61 50@62 25; Indiana and Ohio do $62 @62 50; Missouri do $62 50@63 25; Kansas do $62 50@63 25; Minnesota do $63 @63 50; Wisconsin do $63 50@64 25; Indiana and Ohio do $64 @64 50; Missouri do $64 50@65 25; Kansas do $64 50@65 25; Minnesota do $65 @65 50; Wisconsin do $65 50@66 25; Indiana and Ohio do $66 @66 50; Missouri do $66 50@67 25; Kansas do $66 50@67 25; Minnesota do $67 @67 50; Wisconsin do $67 50@68 25; Indiana and Ohio do $68 @68 50; Missouri do $68 50@69 25; Kansas do $68 50@69 25; Minnesota do $69 @69 50; Wisconsin do $69 50@70 25; Indiana and Ohio do $70 @70 50; Missouri do $70 50@71 25; Kansas do $70 50@71 25; Minnesota do $71 @71 50; Wisconsin do $71 50@72 25; Indiana and Ohio do $72 @72 50; Missouri do $72 50@73 25; Kansas do $72 50@73 25; Minnesota do $73 @73 50; Wisconsin do $73 50@74 25; Indiana and Ohio do $74 @74 50; Missouri do $74 50@75 25; Kansas do $74 50@75 25; Minnesota do $75 @75 50; Wisconsin do $75 50@76 25; Indiana and Ohio do $76 @76 50; Missouri do $76 50@77 25; Kansas do $76 50@77 25; Minnesota do $77 @77 50; Wisconsin do $77 50@78 25; Indiana and Ohio do $78 @78 50; Missouri do $78 50@79 25; Kansas do $78 50@79 25; Minnesota do $79 @79 50; Wisconsin do $79 50@80 25; Indiana and Ohio do $80 @80 50; Missouri do $80 50@81 25; Kansas do $80 50@81 25; Minnesota do $81 @81 50; Wisconsin do $81 50@82 25; Indiana and Ohio do $82 @82 50; Missouri do $82 50@83 25; Kansas do $82 50@83 25; Minnesota do $83 @83 50; Wisconsin do $83 50@84 25; Indiana and Ohio do $84 @84 50; Missouri do $84 50@85 25; Kansas do $84 50@85 25; Minnesota do $85 @85 50; Wisconsin do $85 50@86 25; Indiana and Ohio do $86 @86 50; Missouri do $86 50@87 25; Kansas do $86 50@87 25; Minnesota do $87 @87 50; Wisconsin do $87 50@88 25; Indiana and Ohio do $88 @88 50; Missouri do $88 50@89 25; Kansas do $88 50@89 25; Minnesota do $89 @89 50; Wisconsin do $89 50@90 25; Indiana and Ohio do $90 @90 50; Missouri do $90 50@91 25; Kansas do $90 50@91 25; Minnesota do $91 @91 50; Wisconsin do $91 50@92 25; Indiana and Ohio do $92 @92 50; Missouri do $92 50@93 25; Kansas do $92 50@93 25; Minnesota do $93 @93 50; Wisconsin do $93 50@94 25; Indiana and Ohio do $94 @94 50; Missouri do $94 50@95 25; Kansas do $94 50@95 25; Minnesota do $95 @95 50; Wisconsin do $95

THE VERY LATEST.

FELO DE SE.

Henry McCreary of Penn Station, Jumps from a New York Ferry Boat and is Drowned—Insanity the Cause.

The following Associated Press telegram was received in this city last evening:

NEW YORK, September 17.—Henry McCreary, of Penn station, near Pittsburgh, Pa., in a fit of insanity, leaped the railing of the Roosevelt street ferry boat, soon after leaving Williamsburg yesterday afternoon, and was drowned. His body has not been recovered. A check for thirty-five hundred dollars and one hundred and nineteen dollars in currency were on his person.

An inquiry by telegraph brought the following response from our special correspondent at Brinton station:

BRINTON STATION, September 17, 11 P. M.—Mr. Henry McCreary, who committed suicide in New York, Saturday afternoon, was a young man of twenty-one years, a son of Mr. Henry McCreary, a farmer living near Penn Station, on the Pennsylvania Central Railway. He was a dealer in horses, and was in the business with a Mr. Hitchcock, who shipped horses to Williamsburg, N. Y. Mr. McCreary was a young man of steady habits and good character, and the cause of his sudden fit of insanity is a mystery to all his friends. In addition to buying horses, he was the proprietor of a peddling wagon, which he was in the habit at times of driving around the country, being nearly, all the time absent from home. He has a brother residing at Irwin Station.

GONE HOME.

Three Criminals Sent to the Penitentiary from Mansfield, O.—A Sensational Divorce Case.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., September 17, 1871.—Three persons were yesterday taken from this county to the Ohio penitentiary, namely: Adam Wentz, three years for manslaughter; John Sprandel, one year for stealing horses from the farm of Mr. E. & O. R. Bowers, one year for stabbing with intent to wound. Powers, one year for stabbing with intent to wound.

A divorce case which is somewhat sensational in its character, was before this County Court Common Pleas yesterday. It was brought by Mrs. Fitch against H. S. Fitch, her husband, cruelty, adultery, desertion and the procuring of an abortion on her person by the defendant being the alleged cause of action. The defendant denies the charge. The Court reserved its decision until next Saturday.

OHIO POLITICS.

Democratic Fizzle at Mansfield.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., September 17, 1871.

William S. Higgins was yesterday nominated for Justice of the Peace by the Democrats. An open air Democratic meeting, called for the second time this evening, to be addressed by C. E. Moody, Burns and Manuel May, was an entire failure, neither audience nor speakers being on the ground.

People's Convention at Bucyrus.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BUCYRUS, O., September 17, 1871.

A people's Convention, without regard to party, was held here yesterday to nominate a county ticket. The Convention was composed of about an equal number of delegates of both parties, and the following excellent ticket was nominated, and, it is genuinely considered, has a fair chance of election in October: Representative, James Black, Jr.; Auditor, D. L. Faust; Treasurer, C. K. Ward; Sheriff, Josiah Roser; Commissioner, Geo. W. Fool; Infirmary Director, Mr. Bushnell; Prosecuting Attorney, Jacob Spoogs.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The New York *Herald* of this morning will publish a letter from Mayor Hall, announcing formally and unconditionally and accepting General G. B. McClellan to the position of Comptroller. Hall takes the ground that, by committing all the powers of his office for five months past to the Deputy Comptroller, he practically relinquished his office, and that the exigencies of the case require the appointment of a citizen as removed from local politics as possible, one in whom he can command the confidence not only of the people of New York City, but also of the country and of the financial centres of Europe.

The "oil fever" is raging in Terre Haute, Ind., and several firms and companies are preparing to sink wells.

Robert Bigger's extensive brewery at Greencastle, Ind., was robbed on Saturday.

Rebecca Meyers, an orphan girl of twenty years, attempted suicide by poisoning, at Terre Haute, Indiana, yesterday. She had been disappointed in love.

CITY MATTERS.

PARDONED AT LAST.

Ex-Commissioner McGee Once More a Free Man—How His Release from the Workhouse was Effected—His Return to His Family—The Fine of $5,000 Paid, &c., &c.

Between ten and eleven o'clock yesterday morning three gentlemen arrived from Harrisburg, bearing a release from the Work-house for William H. McGee, the ex-County Commissioner, who, through a series of misdemeanors, had secured a sentence confining him to that institution for the term of one year. During the time of his incarceration, how ardent fourteen weeks, his friends had been unremitting in their efforts to effect his release, and had contacted and interested with the Chief Executive of our State time and again, but not until late on Saturday evening did the friends of Mr. McGee secure the wished-for document. In regard to the obtaining of the pardon, we can assure our readers that it was not until many of the best citizens of Pittsburgh had acted for it that it was granted.

On the arrival of the gentlemen from Harrisburg, who bore

THE OFFICIAL DOCUMENT,

They at once took a carriage at the Union Depot and proceeded to the County Work-house. As they were driven into the enclosure Mr. McGee, from the window in the wall opposite his cell, saw the vehicle and, as a natural consequence, was ignorant of the important significance which the occupants of the carriage might bring to him, knowing that they were all his friends.

On alighting, the party, composed of Sheriff Fleming, Gen. A. L. Pearson, and Steve Geyer, Esq., the well-known attorney, were conducted into an anteroom at the Work-house where they made known the object of their visit. In the absence of Superintendent Conner, the visitors were received by one of his deputies who showed them into a second room, where the gentlemen were invited to chairs.

It was some fifteen minutes before a request to see Mr. McGee was complied with. The hirsley who visited the cell of the ex-commissioner, unlocked the door and informed Mr. McGee that he was

"WANTED DOWN STAIRS."

On the announcement being made to him, Mr. McGee says that he did not think otherwise than that the gentleman named had simply called to tell him some news in reference to the steps being made to secure his pardon. Leaving the corridor of the cells he was taken to the room where the gentlemen in question were awaiting him. He entered and greeted them, and after a few remarks in general terms as to his prospects of being pardoned. The gentlemen in question, who are known pretty generally in first class judicial circles, simply replied that they "could not tell whether the Governor would look favorably upon the matter or not," "Pardon!," and General Pearson, "I don't think now that he will ever grant the pardon."

At these announcements Mr. McGee dropped his head and for a moment the quartette maintained a dreadful silence. This proved too much for our good friend the sheriff, Mr. Geyer, who was diving deep into the recesses of an inner coat pocket, drew forth a large legal looking piece of paper.

"HERE'S THE DOCUMENT,"

Said the Sheriff, as he held the paper up before the ex-Commissioner. "A pardon!" exclaimed Mr. McGee—but the surprise was too much for him, and with tears of gratitude in his eyes he was assisted to a chair. As may be imagined, a scene of mutual congratulations ensued, and before long the ex-Commissioner was a free man and being whirled toward his home in Allegheny at as fast a rate as possible.

In this connection we would state that the fine of $500 which was imposed on each of the Commissioners was not released in Mr. McGee's case, but was paid previous to his leaving the Work-house, the former refusing on his to permit the amount.

Arriving in Allegheny Mr. McGee was driven to his residence on Beaver street, above Observatory, where, as may be imagined, he was most gladly received by his family and neighbors. The news of Mr. McGee's release

QUICKLY SPREAD THROUGHOUT THE TWO CITIES,

and during the evening he received the congratulations of many friends.

We have it from the best authority that the pardon of Mr. McGee was most difficult to obtain, the Governor declaring that unless recommended by the leading newspaper proprietors and editors he would refuse the application. The fraternity, however, almost in a body favored the granting of the pardon on the ground that the ex-Commissioner was in very bad health and that his cause of life was undoubtedly only suspended by the length of his sentence, he would be held a prisoner. This fact was born witness to by almost half a dozen of our best physicians, who personally examined Mr. McGee, each of whom delivered written opinions in regard to his physical condition. The examinations were

ALL MADE SEPARATELY,

Yet in opposition to the old proverb, "Doctors differ," the medical gentlemen in question happily coincided, and each corroborated the opinion of the other as to the condition of Mr. McGee.

When the late Commissioner left his cell yesterday morning he passed that occupied by his late fellow-in-office, Mr. Neely. He informed Mr. Neely that he had been sent for to visit the office, but could not say for what. As soon as the fact of his being pardoned was made known, Mr. McGee asked that Mr. Neely be allowed to visit the office, where the welcome document had been produced. The request was granted, and when Mr. Neely appeared and was informed of the pardon of Mr. McGee, he called that gentleman's attention to the fact that during the morning, when leaving the cell, he told him McGee that he had a presentiment that the Governor would pardon him, but not both. "Yes," said Mr. McGee, "and I'm sorry Mr. Neely that this document does not give us both our liberty." But the document did not and the two parted, as may be imagined with very different feelings.

It is now probable that renewed efforts will be made to secure the pardon of Mr. Neeley, but whether they will be successful or not, lies buried in the future.

Mr. McGee is in a very poor condition physically, weighing but one hundred and seventeen pounds, and it will only be with careful nursing and the greatest attention that he will recover even the impaired health of which he was the possessor previous to his incarceration.

DEATH IN A RAILROAD WATER-CLOSET.

An Elderly Man Dies from Natural Causes on Board a Train—The Remains Buried Without an Inquest.

The name of the man who died on the Connellsville Railroad on Friday was Thomas. We learn that he left in company with Superintendent Patterson, of the City Farm, for the Poor-house, on the day named. When the train neared City Farm station the deceased entered the water-closet of the car, and, when the station was reached, refused to come out. As the train stopped but a moment, Mr. Patterson was compelled to leave the deceased, but gave the conductor instructions to send him down on the first train returning to the city. In due course the conductor promised to do. As the train on which the unfortunate man was riding reached Elrod's station the conductor visited the water-closet where he learned the man still remained, and found him a corpse. Several physicians viewed and examined the body yesterday, and gave it as their opinion that Thomas had died from natural causes. The being evident the necessity of holding an inquest was not deemed through with, and the remains were interred in Uniontown Cemetery. The deceased had been an inmate of the Poor House.

Sixth Ward Republicans.

The Republicans of the Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, held a preliminary meeting on Saturday evening at the Ann street school house, for the purpose of organizing for the campaign. Hugh McMaster, Esq., was elected Chairman, and Joseph Casbon Challenger, Secretary. A Committee on Resolutions—Frank F. Case, Secretary, Andrew Hutchinson was made and David Hutchinson was made Treasurer. The ward was blocked out and some of the canvassing lords distributed. Another meeting will be held on Saturday afternoon.

A SAD AFFAIR.

Attempted Suicide of A. Q. Casselberry.

Wounded Probably Fatally.

Probable Cause of the Rash Act.

On Saturday morning, Mr. A. Q. Casselberry, Assistant General Superintendent of the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company in this city, attempted to commit suicide at his residence, No. 50 Esplanade street, Allegheny. The news of the sad affair created the greatest excitement among his many friends, who were startled upon hearing of the intelligence, as they could not assign any reason for the rash act. They were confident that his financial condition at the present time was excellent; that his business affairs were in a prosperous condition and that he had a bright future before him. Mr. Casselberry was a gentleman well and favorably known, and both as a citizen and a business man was universally respected. Probably no man in the city has so many warm friends. By his genial and courteous disposition he made friends with all and knew no enemies. To say he was popular, and in this way became widely and favorably known, and his death would be regretted by thousands who know him.

The circumstances attending the sad affair are as follows: About a quarter past five o'clock on Saturday morning, Mrs. Casselberry was awakened by the

DAY MORNING, MRS. CASSELBERRY

day morning, Mrs. Casselberry was awakened by the report of a pistol shot in the room below, and on hastening she discovered her husband lying upon the floor in a pool of blood, with a wound in his head bleeding from a wound in his left temple. A small pistol lying on the floor by the window all behind the bed, whose he had left after the attempt at self-destruction while still in bed, and was now lying in apparently a dying condition. The alarm was at once given, and Dr. Marion, Fee, Duck and Duke summoned. When the physicians first arrived the fear was expressed that the patient was dying, as he was unconscious, and his heart was only beating faintly. Stimulants were administered, which soon caused a reaction, the pulse began to beat and a gradual return to consciousness followed.

The physicians, upon examining the wound, found that there was severe internal hemorrhage, and efforts were at once made to stop the bleeding, which however, were not successful for some hours. The hemorrhage was eventually checked, but it is feared that there was severe injury to the brain, which will only be ascertained in the course of the next few days.

SEARCH FOR THE BALL.

Attention was also directed towards learning the course of the ball, and where it had lodged. The physicians began to probe the wound, when it was learned that the ball had entered the left temple about half an inch above the nipple; struck the fifth rib, which caused it to turn its course. The ball then glanced upward, toward the centre of the head, and in the upper portion of the left lung, and either lodged there or is immediately back of the lung. The physicians were unable to extract the ball, as it had taken a straight course, and they only probed the wound to the lung, knowing that if they proceeded further and attempted to extract the ball, hemorrhage of the lung would set in, and perhaps could not be stopped. It was therefore decided not to attempt to extract the ball at present, and to wait until the patient had improved somewhat. The wound in the left temple is fatal however, and Mr. Casselberry could live were the ball never extracted.

THE CAUSE OF THE RASH ACT

Cannot be definitely ascertained. Mr. Casselberry was in the telegraph office a part of the time during Friday night, and appeared to be in the best of spirits. Nothing unusual in his manners was observed, other than that he had been drinking to excess but not enough to intoxicate before with him in the discharge of his duties. He was not in the habit of drinking, and was considered temperate in his habits, but occasionally would "spree" a few days at a time, but his most intimate friends knew that he ever indulged, and the fact being brought out, as it is, that he was in position in society, is another reason given in that when he awoke he was delirious, and in a fit of temporary insanity committed the deed.

No other reason could be assigned for the rash deed. His standing in the telegraph company was good, and he was respected and loved by all in the employ of the company. He was also connected with the Improvement Trust Company as Treasurer. He, however, did not handle the funds, this was done by the Assistant Treasurer. He could not, therefore, have any trouble in that way. Nor difficulty by using the money belonging to the company by speculating or otherwise. His family relations are also known to be of an exceedingly amiable character. He wife is a most estimable lady, and his two children—a boy and a girl of about the ages of five and seven, are for their intelligence and attractiveness, the subject of general remark by all who know them. Mr. Casselberry is exceedingly domestic in his habits, and his affections seemed to be wrapped up in his family to an unusual degree for a man. What could have been the cause of the rash act is a mystery which time and attention to the world.

THE WOUNDED MAN.

Mr. Casselberry is a man of about thirty-six years of age, and of very fine appearance. He has been married about eight years and has a wife and two children living. About eight years ago he was ticket agent at the Allegheny depot of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and afterward received the appointment of Assistant Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, in this city. He was in the employ of the company not more than a year when he was promoted to his present position. Previous to the formation of the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company about two years ago he acted as general and confidential agent for the Pittsburgh office of that company, which he has ever since filled with marked ability. We believe that he enjoys a lucrative position in the Improvement Trust Company, of which he was recently elected Treasurer.

HIS CONDITION LAST NIGHT.

Mr. Casselberry at last accounts was still lying in a precarious condition. The physicians entertain but little hope for his recovery, as it is feared that inflammation will set in. Should this occur, he will not live many hours. Hemorrhage of the lungs is liable to set in at any time, in which case he will not live very long. Last night he complained considerably, throwing up at the same time blood mixed with mucus, but we would state that from information drawn out at the physicians present he will recover.

THE PISTOL AGAIN.

A Young Man Receives a Fatal Wound at a Picnic—The shot Fired by an Ex-Policeman—Death of the Injured Man—The Officer in Jail.

Once more are we called upon to record the suicide or homicide of the wounding of a fellow citizen, in the person of a young man named Lawrence Donley. The unfortunate deceased attended a picnic given by a society at Glenwood, on Saturday, at which Thomas Gibson, an ex-policeman, was also in the presence of the peace. It appears that a fight occurred and that Gibson was called upon by the managers of the picnic to quell the disturbance. This he attempted to do and in his efforts to fulfil his duties he either discharged his pistol accidentally or fired it purposely, as he alleges in self-defence, for the purpose of intimidating the contestants. As fate would have it the ball struck the unfortunate man, and he fell to the ground. He was immediately picked up and conveyed to his home, near the corner of Twenty-third and Penn streets, in Lawrenceville, where he lay in great agony until about seven o'clock last evening, when he breathed his last, surrounded by his sorrowing friends. Dr. Donnelly attended the wounded man, but it was beyond medical skill to save him.

Officer Gibson, on reaching the borough, gave himself up to Justice Anmon, of Lawrenceville, who committed him to jail for trial at Court, an information having been made against him by William J. Miller.

To-day the Coroner will hold an inquest on the remains.

We are informed that the deceased, previous to his death, informed his father that he did not think officer Gibson fired the shot at him intentionally, but that he received his death wound accidentally.

THRILLING ESCAPE FROM A HORRIBLE DEATH.

Accident at the American Iron Works.

About nine o'clock Saturday morning a laboring man employed in the American Iron Works in Ormsby borough, made a miraculous escape from a horrible death. Happening to pass near the fly wheel of the forge his foot slipped, and he was precipitated into the pit, where the immense wheel was revolving with fearful velocity. The shaft was also in rapid motion, and in falling in this, it is supposed he was discouraged and disheartened as to lead him to the prognostications of the hereafter. The speed of the injured had as grown upon him that he felt he could not grapple with it at all times, and feared he would lose his position in society. Another reason given is that when he awoke he was delirious, and in a fit of temporary insanity committed the deed.

No other reason could be assigned for the rash deed. His standing in the telegraph company was good, and he was respected and loved by all in the employ of the company. He was also connected with the Improvement Trust Company as Treasurer. He, however, did not handle the funds, this was done by the Assistant Treasurer. He could not, therefore, have any trouble in that way. Nor difficulty by using the money belonging to the company by speculating or otherwise. His family relations are also known to be of an exceedingly amiable character. He wife is a most estimable lady, and his two children—a boy and a girl of about the ages of five and seven, are for their intelligence and attractiveness, the subject of general remark by all who know them. Mr. Casselberry is exceedingly domestic in his habits, and his affections seemed to be wrapped up in his family to an unusual degree for a man. What could have been the cause of the rash act is a mystery which time and attention to the world.

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will hold a meeting at the

FRANKLIN STREET SCHOOL HOUSE, ON

Tuesday Evening, Sept. 19th, at 7½ O'Clock.

A full attendance is desirable, as the various Committees will then be selected and other business transacted.

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TO ARRIVE—

2 cars prime OATS in sacks;
1 car prime MILL FEED in sacks, seconds;
2 cars prime YELLOW EAR CORN;
1 car prime NEW WHEAT;
HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.,
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CORN—

PRIME SHELLED CORN,

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FLORAL OIL. FLORAL OIL. FLORAL OIL. FLORAL OIL.

FOR THE TOILET.

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PERFUMERS.

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JOHN ELLSLER.....Sole Lessee and Manager.

Engagement of the famous Young American Songstress and Comedienne,

Mrs. James A. Oates,

And her Celebrated COMIC OPERA TROUPE,

For Six Nights and One Matinee, commencing MONDAY EVENING, September 18th, in the Grand Operatic Extravaganza, entitled

FORTUNIO.

Miss Myrtina.....Mrs. Jas. A. Oates.

Rest of the characters by the FULL OATE'S OPERA TROUPE.

Oates's Matinee Saturday Afternoon.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

V. E. BEAMER.....Lessee and Manager.

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From FISK'S GRAND OPERA HOUSE, New York.

FOR SIX NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE, will be presented the latest New York Sensation, with New Scenery, Costumes, Appointments, Mechanical Changes and Transformations, Comic Situations, Original and Appropriate Music, Startling Tricks, &c., entitled

THREE HUNCHBACKS.

For particulars see Programmes.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER

FRED. AIMS.....Manager.
PITT SIMMONS.....Stage Manager.

ANOTHER NEW TROUPE TO-NIGHT.

Miss Lillian Maude Howard, Lyric Comique; Miss Nellie Whitney, Song and Dance Artist; Add Weaver, Master of Ceremonies; Miss Kennedy, Miss Annie Edwards, Billy Gray, Emma Whiting, Flora Benton, Tom Hemphill.

Saturday Matinee, 2:30 P. M.

Mercantile Library Hall.

Mlle. Christina Nilsson.

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 27th, at 8

Mr. Max Strakosch respectfully informs the public that

MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON

Will make her last appearance in Pittsburgh, prior to her departure to Italian Opera in New York, in GRAND CONCERT, WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 27, at 8 P. M. MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON will be assisted by Miss ANNIE LOUISA CARY, Contralto; Signor BRIGNOLI, the distinguished Tenor; Monsieur JAMET, the famous Basso of the Academie de Musique, Paris; and Signor PAOLO SARASATE, the great violinist; Senor PABLO SARASATE, Pianist; and Signor ERNESTO BOSONI, Musical Director.

Reserved Seats, Two Dollars. Reserved Seats One Dollar and Two Dollars extra, according to location.

The sale of Reserved Seats will commence Monday, 25th, at 9 A. M., at Kleber & Bro.'s Music Store, who are the authorized agents of Mlle. Nilsson. Steinway's Pianos are used at all the Nilsson Concerts.

PROF. D. MAYER'S SELECT SCHOOL,

WILL RE-OPEN FOR DANCING AND CALISTHENICS,

Saturday, September 30, 1871, at 2 O'Clock.

At the splendid new Armory of the Duquesne Greys, on Fourth avenue, between Wood and Smithfield streets, and every EVENING and SATURDAY AFTERNOON thereafter.

Classes for Ladies and Gentlemen, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, SEPTEMBER 25, 27 and 29, 1871, with a Grand Reception and Ball on the last evening.

Prof. Mayer can be seen at the St. Charles Hotel.

Prof. DE LONG'S

Fashionable Dancing Academy,

AT LAFAYETTE HALL.

Masters and Misses Classes will commence SATURDAY, September 30th, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Gents's Evening Class will commence MONDAY, October 2d, at 8 o'clock P. M.

N. B.—There will be but two terms for Juveniles and Gents' Classes this season, and parents will please take notice that all attend commence at the beginning.

All the latest Dances will be taught, and will be taught in regular succession.

Circulars, containing terms, &c., can be had at the MUSIC STORES.

POLITICAL.

FIRST GRAND RALLY

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING

AT

CITY HALL,

PITTSBURGH,

ON

Thursday Evening, Sept. 21, 1871,

AT 7½ O'CLOCK.

ADDRESSES WILL BE MADE BY

General JUDSON KILPATRICK, of New Jersey.

EDWIN H. COATES, Esq., of Philadelphia.

THOMAS M. MARSHALL, Esq.

Colonel T. M. BAYNE.

And Other Distinguished Speakers.

C. S. FETTERMAN,
CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE.

ADDITIONAL VIGILANCE COMMITTEES.

The following names are added to the Vigilance Committee of

ETNA BOROUGH.

John W. Williams,	John D. Hieber,
John Fegar,	Joseph Fegar,
Thomas E. Jones,	Transit Obenon,
Herman Knotz,	Henry Knotz.

The Executive Committee of the Borough will meet at the Public School House, in Etna, on WEDNESDAY, September 20th, at 7 o'clock.

CHARTIERS TOWNSHIP.

Wm. Grace,	Wm. S. Irwin,
Robert Ferguson,	Robert Ferguson,
A. Gould,	Robert Hodgson,
Robert Reese,	S. Perrin,
Reuben Reese,	Wm. Clark,
Wm. Clark,	
Andrew McCartney	

FIFTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.

Wm. H. Wagner, Ch'n.	Wm. Smith,
Thomas H. Hunter,	J. M. Frew,
Thomas Gilmore,	Edward K. Mathews,
Alfred Gibson,	Joseph Hastings,
A. Bell,	Thomas Bingham,

The above Committee, and all other Republicans of the Fifth ward, are requested to meet at the COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Court House, on MONDAY EVENING, September 18th, at 7½ o'clock.

By order of the Committee.

THE SEVENTH WARD REPUBLICANS will hold a meeting at the

FRANKLIN STREET SCHOOL HOUSE, ON

Tuesday Evening, Sept. 19th, at 7½ O'Clock.

A full attendance is desirable, as the various Committees will then be selected and other business transacted.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

Is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and by giving rest to the child, natural quiet to the mother, and health to the whole family, it is literally worth its weight in gold. Be sure and call for

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